

MEMOIRS
OF
SIR ROGER DE CLARENDON,
THE NATURAL SON OF
Edward Prince of Wales,
COMMONLY CALLED
THE BLACK PRINCE;
WITH
ANECDOTES OF MANY OTHER EMINENT PERSONS
OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

BY CLARA REEVE.

In every work regard the writer's end,
Since none can compass more than they intend;
And if the means are just, the purpose true,
Applause in spite of trivial faults is due.
Neglect the rules each verbal critic lays,
For not to know some trifles is a praise. POPE.

VOL. II.



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THE company met at supper at six o'clock; and afterwards, they desired Mr. Woodville to continue his list of great men; which he did in the following order. "Gentlemen, I would first observe, that there were many eminent men in England in the early part of King Edward's reign, whom I shall briefly mention: some foreigners, but chiefly English.

"The lord John of Beaumont, commonly called the lord John of Hainault, uncle to Queen Philippa, a famous warrior; he

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brought with him several strangers of distinction for birth and merit, who entered into the King's service, and attended him in many expeditions. This lord John of Hainault served the King faithfully many years; as did also his nephew, William earl of Hainault, the Queen's brother.

"This Prince was a noble character, and always faithful to his party; but he died immaturely; and after his death, his uncle changed sides, and was a general in the French King's army.

"During the King's expeditions into Scotland, I find the names of the following worthies who attended on him:

"Henry, the first earl of Lancaster of that name, who nobly supported the character of a Prince of the Blood Royal, and a faithful subject; John Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, high constable of England; John Warenne, earl of Surry; Robert Hufford, earl of Suffolk; William lord Roos; John and Thomas, his brothers; John lord Mowbray; William lord Montague; this nobleman was high in the favour of the King, who consulted him upon all occasions; he had been of great service in freeing him from the power
and

and insolence of Mortimer earl of March, and headed the party who took him prisoner and brought him to the scaffold; Hugh lord Audley, and his brother sir James, men of high fame and worth; I shall speak further of the latter in due time and place; William lord Clinton; Ralph lord Basset; Ralph lord Stafford; Thomas lord Hastings; Robert lord Fitzwalter; the lord Robert le Strange, and sir Eubulus his brother; sir Walter Beauchamp; sir Nicholas Cantelupe; and many other knights and esquires.

“ Let me also mention a few of the Scots nobility and gentry, men of high character and reputation through all Europe.

“ King Robert Bruce was living at this time, though old and declining. He had every requisite to form a hero, and was so accounted by all men, and will always be reckoned a great man among the greatest; the lord Thomas Randolph, earl of Murray; James lord Douglas, and his brothers William and Archibald: the lord Robert Stuart, who was afterwards King of Scotland; sir James Stuart, his uncle; Alexander Bruce, earl of Carrick; and many barons, knights, and esquires.

“Scotland has produced many famous men; I shall have occasion to mention some of them as I proceed in my catalogue.

“Every one knows that the first expedition of King Edward into Scotland was unfortunate, but it was through the misconduct and disagreement of the leaders of his own army; for it is remarkable that the King’s advice, though quite a youth, was what ought to have been followed in preference to that of his officers; and his disposition of his army was such as shewed what a general he would be in due time.

“I shall next mention Robert Vere, called the good earl of Oxford, a man of such rare and excellent virtues, that he was reputed a saint; Hugh lord Courtney, created earl of Devonshire, a nobleman of high character and reputation, and revered by both King and people; Richard Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel, of first-rate character and virtues; Henry lord Piercy; Ralph lord Neville; Geoffry, lord Say, admiral of the western fleet.

“I shall speak of three men of the highest renown, whose actions would furnish as many volumes; but when I come to mention some of the greatest and most fortunate battles, I shall

shall have occasion to shew them as crowned with wreaths of never-fading laurels; sir Walter Manny, a native of Hainault, but in due time a baron of England; James lord Audley; John lord Chandos; the names of these men include their eulogy.

“ Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; Reginald lord Cobham; Robert lord Bouchier; Otho lord Grandesson; Peter his brother; sir Laurence Hastings, descended from Emeric de Valence, earl of Pembroke, and by the King raised to that honour.

“ The battle of Cressy affords us a list of famous men in both the contending armies, and makes us sigh over their names, to think such men should lose their lives for the ambition of Princes. We still wonder at this marvellous victory obtained by thirty thousand men against an hundred thousand; which must have been owing to the superior skill in arrangements, for great valour was shewn on both sides. The King divided his army into three battalions: the first commanded by the Prince of Wales, then just entered into his sixteenth year, assisted by the earls of Warwick and Oxford, Godfrey lord Harcourt, the lords Stafford, Holland, Chandos,

Bourchier, Clifford, Burwash, and the flower of the young English nobles ; the second battalion was commanded by the earls of Arundel and Northampton, assisted by the lords Willoughby, Roos, Bassett, Multon, sir Lewis Tufton, and a number of knights and gentlemen ; the third battalion commanded by the King himself, attended by the lords Mowbray, Mortimer, Dagworth, Hastings, Morley, sir Richard Goldsborough, sir Nele Loring, sir Peter Grandesson, sir Maurice Berkely, and many other persons of distinction.

“ Before the battle began, the King knighted fifty young gentlemen ; among whom were sir John Beauchamp, whom he appointed to bear the royal standard, sir Guy Bryant, and sir Robert Mauley ; the rest were young men of great spirits, and fulfilled the expectations of their royal master. The event of this battle is well known ; and the remembrance of it ought to inspire all the sons of England with spirit to support the honour of their country.

“ Let me now speak of the heroes on the French side : no less than four Kings fought under the banners of France on that memorable day. King Philip behaved himself like a Prince of his high dignity : perhaps he exposed

posed his person too much, when he should rather have been attentive to the duties of a general : he had two horses killed under him, and was, with difficulty, prevailed on to leave the field of battle. John of Luxemburgh, King of Bohemia, was slain fighting most valiantly ; ten of his followers were found dead with him, with their horses' bridles tied to that of their master, who was almost blind, but insisted on being conducted where was the hottest engagement, and where he fell with them. Charles King of Navarre, and David King of Scotland, signalized themselves. John duke of Normandy, the heir of France ; Charles earl of Alençon, the French King's brother ; John de Dreux duke of Bretagne ; Lewis duke of Bourbon ; Reginald duke of Lorrain ; Gaston Phœbus earl of Foix ; and many other princes and barons worthy of remembrance : but I only mention those of the first rank in dignity and honour.

“ It is surprising that such a number of heroes should have been met together in the same day, and in such a field of glory. These are some of the circumstances that render King Edward's reign so remarkable, and that will employ the pen of the historian to transmit

them to posterity. It is not only in the field that we may see our great King Edward surrounded with famous men; they came from all parts of Europe, to attend him in his own court at London. He loved tilts and tournaments; and they were so splendid and magnificent, that those who were present were surprised at his festivals, and at his state, courtesy, and generosity. King Edward paid due honour to the fair sex; he invited the ladies to be present at his tournaments; and the fortunate victors received their rewards from the hands of the fairest and most virtuous ladies. Queen Philippa was an example of every public and private virtue: she commanded an army in the King's absence more than once; she was on the field, in a battle, wherein the King of Scotland was taken prisoner; she was an exemplary wife and mother; she brought up all her children at her own breast, and gave the strictest attention and care to the minutest part of their government and education; she was the patroness of merit of every kind; she took into her own care the orphans of many noble families, who lost their mothers in their infancy and childhood, and bred them up with her own children; she often, upon
her

her knees, implored the King for the pardon of such criminals as were more unfortunate than guilty. Never may her intercession for the six burgeses of Calais be forgotten ! nor her nobleness and generosity to them afterwards. In short, she was every way qualified for the wife of an hero ; she was a blessing to him, to her family, and to the nation."

"I rejoice to find," said lady Calverly, "that you have found room in your list for the name of a woman : I feared you would not."—"God forbid, that I should ever be wanting in respect to the sex, that are the sweeteners of life and the happiness of mankind ! and, without which, the men whom we now celebrate had never existed. I should be unworthy of the honour I now enjoy, in the presence and attention of these excellent ladies, if I did not, upon all occasions, pay them the homage which I owe to them. My lady knows me too well, I trust, to doubt my sentiments, though she now smiles at her servant's expence : I shall speak of some other ladies before I have finished my list."

"I do know you, sir, and am convinced of your honour and sincerity ; I only feared

“ your great men would be too numerous to
 “ leave room for the names of women. I am
 “ pleased with what you have said.”—“ Shall I
 “ proceed further, madam, or shall I conclude
 “ for the evening ? ”—“ Just as it pleases the
 “ gentlemen ; I refer to them.”

Sir John said, “ Let it be as our friend
 “ proposes ; lay aside the list for this evening,
 “ and if any man has remarks to offer, we are
 “ ready and willing to attend to them.”

“ Permit me to observe,” said sir Roger,
 “ that you have omitted the names of some
 “ knights of great note ; will you allow me to
 “ mention them, in order to bring them to
 “ your remembrance ? ”

“ With all my heart, sir ; but, as I have
 “ named them in the order we find them in
 “ history, you cannot be certain that I have
 “ omitted them before you come to the con-
 “ clusion.”

“ You are right, sir, and I stand corrected.”

“ Not so. I beg you to name these gen-
 “ tlemen, that I may pay them the honours
 “ due to them.”

“ They are the men to whom I owe the
 “ greatest obligations of any men upon earth,
 “ except to my most honoured father ; this
 “ renders

“renders me tenacious of their names and
“honours.”

Sir John insisted upon his naming them,
before they proceeded any farther in Clement’s
list of worthies.

“I will name them: sir Henry Eam, a
“knight of Brabant, commonly called in En-
“gland sir Henry of Flanders; sir Frank van
“Hall, a Fleming; sir John Beauchamp;
“sir Roger Morley, now lord Morley: these
“were my noble father’s friends and favou-
“rites. I was born under the roof of the
“lord Morley, and the others took the care
“of my education: I can never forget their
“merits, nor my obligations.”

“Now, sir Roger,” said lady Calverly, “I
“challenge you to give me the history of
“your own life and adventures, which you
“have promised me, but never yet have ful-
“filled.”

“I acknowledge the debt, my honoured
“lady, and when our friend’s list of worthies
“is finished, I will truly discharge it.”

“I must invite you to adjourn to Calverly
“Hall,” said sir John, “I have exceeded the
“time I proposed to spend here. My Maria
“will think me unkind, and I shall think

“ myself unjust to stay longer away from my
“ wife and family.”

“ I wish you would fetch her hither,” said
lady Calverly, “ I am unwilling to part with
“ you ; and those who have heard the begin-
“ ning of our friend’s catalogue, ought to hear
“ the conclusion of it.”

“ I invite all the company to go with us
“ to the hall,” said sir John, “ and I see no-
“ thing that need to hinder it.”

“ I give leave that you shall send to the
“ hall to-morrow, sir John ; and, if Maria
“ will not come to us, we will wait on her.”

“ It shall be as you please, my dear mother,
“ only let us not part company till our list is
“ concluded.”

“ I will send one of my servants as early
“ as you please, sir ; let your letter be ready for
“ him.”

“ I consent ; let us then separate for this
“ evening, and to-morrow our friend will
“ continue to entertain us.”

The company retired to their apartments,
and agreed to resume the subject the following
evening.

In the intervals of leisure they pursued the
subject of the lives and actions of famous
men,

men, and found it enlarged their minds and expanded their ideas. They thanked Mr. Woodville for the way he had opened for their entertainment and improvement. Mr. Thomas Basset resolved to collect an account of the men of learning and ingenuity of the age, and either to send or bring it to Mr. Woodville. This gentleman was destined to the church, and, by his virtues and abilities, promised to become eminent in his profession: the elder brother aspired to military honours and rewards.

The next morning sir John dispatched his messenger to Calverly Hall, with a letter of invitation to his Maria, telling her that he only wanted her company to make his happiness complete, and adding the request of his mother and sisters. In the afternoon his messenger returned, in company of two others, to Calverly Hall; one from his lady, another from sir Richard Woodville to sir Roger de Clarendon. They were admitted into the Hall, and told their messages, and presented the letters they brought. Sir John's servant said, he understood that lady Calverly's servants brought letters to invite his young lady to the bower; and as his business was to urge sir John's re-
turn

turn home, he thought it best for them to return, and wait further orders before they should go to the Hall.

The gentlemen retired to read their letters, and some hours after, they desired the ladies to meet them in the parlour. Sir John said, his lady desired him to return home as soon as possible; that sir Richard Woodville, his lady and her sister, with two other gentlemen, were come to visit him at the Hall; that sir Richard brought letters of consequence to sir Roger de Clarendon, and desired they might be sent without delay. She had, therefore, dispatched a special messenger from sir Richard with one of her own. Sir Roger said, he had no secrets to conceal from this company; he would, therefore, read them a letter, which came from his agents in London, and contained some interesting particulars. Lady Calverly thanked him for this mark of affection and confidence. The letter was as follows:

“WE think it necessary to inform your honour of the following particulars; we trust that you are already well acquainted with the inconstancy and fickleness of the King's disposition, equally ready to pardon and to punish,

to

to resent and to forget injuries; you will not, therefore, be surprised at fresh proofs of this unsteady mind. The duke of Lancaster and the lord Thomas Holland have been very urgent with the King to forgive the lord John Holland, and to receive him into his favour. The duke said, it would be very much to the King's dishonour to let his brother suffer the extremity of the law like a common malefactor; that he had already been sufficiently punished by lying in prison, and by having his life put in jeopardy; that the assassins had been punished; justice had had its course, and it was now time that mercy should succeed. The lord Holland urged the penitence of his brother; that he was truly concerned for his past conduct, and if his highness would pardon him, and admit him to his royal presence and favour, he should never again have cause to punish or to blame him.

“ The King withstood their solicitations for several days, but at last he gave way all at once; he signed the pardon and sent it by his brother. He said, “ Tell John, that I make one condition; that he shall ask pardon of sir Roger de Clarendon, for the mischiefs done by his
“ emissaries,

“ emissaries, and that he shall be his friend in
“ future.”

“ The lord Holland threw himself at the King’s feet, he embraced his knees, and promised for his brother, that he should do all that his highness had or should command.

“ He ran to the prison immediately, and released his brother ; and as soon as he was new dressed, he brought him to wait on the King.

“ The brothers paid their acknowledgments, they shed tears of joy. The King embraced them both ; he called them his dear brothers ; he hoped nothing would ever happen to divide affection in future. They supped with the King, who shewed every mark of sincere reconciliation. A few days after, the duke of Lancaster made a requisition to the King in behalf of the lord Thomas Holland, who claimed the earldom of Kent, in right of his mother, who was sole heiress of that honour, and he was her first-born son and heir.

“ The King allowed his claim, and confirmed it by a new patent.

“ The duke said, “ It were well that your
“ highness should confer some honour upon
“ your younger brother also, he being, as it
“ were,

“were, newly created by your highness’s
 “mercy and goodness.” The King was
 now in an humour to consent to any thing,
 and he created the lord John earl of Hunt-
 ington; thus is he rewarded for all his bad ac-
 tions; and your honour must pay respect to
 him as your superior.

“John Beaufort, eldest son of the duke of
 Lancaster by his third wife Catharine Swinford,
 but born in the life time of his second wife,
 and therefore unquestionably illegitimate, is
 created earl of Somerset; and thus is the duke
 rewarded for his mediation in behalf of the
 Hollands, and they are all in high favour
 with the King.

“The King’s intended journey to Ireland is
 delayed for another year. Every thing goes
 on smoothly in appearance, but many people
 are discontented, and disgusted with the King’s
 character and conduct.

“We think it our duty to advise your honour
 not to be long from court; your enemies have
 again the ear of the King; there is no great
 reliance to be had upon his favour, unless you
 are present to speak for yourself.

“We hope your honour will pardon this
 freedom,

freedom, and accept it as a proof of the fidelity of your dutiful servants,

“BERTRAM CLIFTON.

“ROBERT SEAGRAVE.”

This letter afforded a subject of much conversation to the gentlemen. Sir John Calverly was of opinion, “that it was bad policy in
“a King to create a great number of new honours; that it made them too cheap; that it
“created envy and jealousy in the people; and
“the sovereign could not be assured of gaining
“more friends to himself; for supposing the
“new-made lords to be constantly loyal to
“himself, he can have no security of their successors, and he will have the more censors on
“his conduct.”—“It seems to me,” said Sir Roger de Clarendon, “that all these depend
“upon the judgment of the King, in the
“choice of the persons whom he ennobles.
“By raising great and good men to those dignities, a King does honour to himself; by
“conferring them on unworthy persons, he
“exposes himself to ridicule and contempt,
“not only of his own subjects, but by those
“of other Princes, and other nations. I
“agree

“ agree with you, brother, that they should
 “ not be lowered in respect, by making them
 “ too cheap. In regard to the instances before
 “ us, I must say a few words in favour of
 “ them, although one of them is my greatest
 “ enemy. The relations of the royal family
 “ ought to bear some marks of distinction, to
 “ make them respectable in the eyes of the
 “ people. If their own qualities make them
 “ distinguished, these will adorn and reward
 “ them; and if otherwise, it will keep them
 “ above contempt. The lord Thomas Hol-
 “ land is a worthy gentleman, and he claims
 “ the honour by right of blood. Of the lord
 “ John Beaufort I say nothing, because I stand
 “ in the same predicament, and am more near-
 “ ly related to the King.”

“ Setting these aside,” said sir John, “ I
 “ must set out to-morrow for Calverly Hall.
 “ I cannot bear to part with company I like so
 “ well. I invite, I beg, I insist, that you all
 “ accompany me thither. I take no denial;
 “ so prepare yourselves to set out with me.”
 Sir Roger said, “ I cannot leave my Mabel,
 “ having so lately enjoyed her company; you
 “ must excuse me.”

“ You cannot suppose, Sir Roger, that I
 “ meant

"meant to exclude the ladies; they are a ne-
 cessary part of our society. They are en-
 gaged to hear the remainder of my friend
 Clement's list of famous men; they expect
 to be still further gratified by hearing your
 own history. We cannot be deprived of
 hearing it, nor they of our part of the en-
 tertainment. We must then be together,
 and share these advantages."

Mabel made objections; she wished to be
 left behind. Sir John reproved her for wishing
 to deprive them of sir Roger's company. Her
 mother and sister declared their resolution of
 staying, unless she went with them. At length
 she was over-ruled, or over-persuaded, to go
 with them. A wain was prepared, with seats
 and cushions for the ladies; the gentlemen
 were to escort them. Sir Roger desired to go
 with the ladies, and his servant was to lead his
 horse. Sir John and his servant set out early
 in the morning, with intent to be their har-
 bingers.

The two Mr. Bassets went home to their
 father, who had desired to see them, with pro-
 mise to meet them in a few days, if he per-
 mitted them, at Calverly Hall.

The ladies went by easy stages; they slept

two nights on the road, and did not reach the Hall till the third day ; they were joyfully received by their relations and friends there. They were joyfully welcomed at Calverly Hall ; they spent a week in all the cordiality of friendship strengthened by the ties of blood.

Sir John would not suffer Clement to proceed in his investigation of names and characters of eminent men, till the Mr. Bassets should come to them, or send excuses for staying away.

In the mean time, they conversed upon the times they lived in, and sometimes signified doubts and fears of storms approaching. Sir Richard Woodville warmly defended the character of the King upon all occasions. He was one of those men, who think a King can do no wrong, in the literal sense. Clement asserted, that a King cannot have a *right* to do *wrong*, but is limited by the laws of the land, and by an equitable explanation of them. Sir Richard would allow of no explanation, nor limitation, but maintained that the King was above the laws. Sir John Calverly was the moderator, and could hardly keep them friends with each other.

Within a fortnight after this family meeting

ing at Calverly Hall, Mr. Thomas Basset arrived there, with a letter from his father sir Nicholas to sir John Calverly, to this effect :

He was much concerned that his eldest son should be scorned and rejected by Edith Calverly. He could not consent that he should come to the hall, unless she would give encouragement to his address; but, if she would consent to that, Mr. Ralph should wait upon her, as it was his duty to do. That his son preferred her to all other women, and was ready to offer her his hand, life, and services; but, as he presumed to say, that his son was not unworthy of any lady's favour, he could not suffer him to be made a mocking-stock, to flatter any woman's pride or disdain. That himself had given proof of his respect for the Calverly family, by seeking their alliance. He saluted sir John and the ladies, and sent his respectful services to sir Roger de Clarendon.

This letter caused a fresh persecution to the poor Edith, and a renewal of fears and doubts to Clement Woodville. She persisted in her refusal; she begged of Mr. Thomas Basset to forbear to urge her any further upon this subject; that she had a great respect for him and
his

his brother, and wished to consider them both as the friends of her family, but not as relations of it.

Mr. Thomas asked a private audience, which Edith readily granted. He then told her, that, in his own private opinion, he was persuaded, that she had a preferable regard for some other man, and, if she would frankly own it to him, he would no longer urge her in behalf of his brother.—Edith replied, he was not yet her confessor, and had no right to expect such a confession. “That is true, madam,” said he, “but, as you have owned a respect for both, I ask it as a mark of your friendship; I give you my word and honour that I will keep it safely in my own bosom, and not disclose it to any person without your permission.”—“Upon this condition, sir, I own that there is such a person, and now I hope that you are satisfied with me.”—“I am, madam, and I thank you for this communication. I will not even presume to guess at the person, but I will insist on my brother’s giving up his hopes and pretensions to you; I beg you to rest assured of my respect and friendship, and honour me with your’s.”

After

After this interview they were entirely at ease with each other. Mr. T. Bassett resolved to extend his father's permission of staying a few days only. He begged Mr. Clement to proceed with his list of illustrious men, and that the evenings might be appropriated to this purpose during his stay at the hall. Both himself and sir Roger observed, that sir Richard Woodville took pleasure in contradicting whatever Mr. Clement asserted, and that he could not proceed in his account with any pleasure to himself.

Lady Calverly reminded sir Roger of his promise to relate the history of his own life and adventures. He acknowledged her claim upon him. He said, that, in order to render it interesting, he should intermix many incidents relative to his illustrious father, and his chosen friends and companions; that he had taken memorandums of this kind, and must have recourse to them on many occasions. He told her, privately, that he should not begin his history till after the departure of sir Richard Woodville. He observed that the characters and sentiments of these two brothers were very different. The elder was proud, vain, and arrogant; the younger, sensible, modest,

modest, and courteous, but that he did not want courage to maintain his principles and opinions upon proper occasions.

Lady Calverly joined in the praises of Clement, and avowed her friendship for him, and confidence in him.

Sir Roger professed the warmest attachment to him, and declared that he would take every opportunity that offered to prove it, and study to serve him upon all occasions.

Sir Richard Woodville and Mr. Bassett left the hall soon after, and the following day sir Roger de Clarendon began his history of his life and adventures.

“When the city of Calais had, after the long siege, surrendered itself to the invincible King Edward, he sent the illustrious earl of Warwick, the earl of Stafford, the lord Walter Manny, and the two Marshals of his army, to take possession of the town. He ordered them to secure the persons of all the nobility and gentry they should find there, and to send all the burghesses and commonalty, with the rest of the inhabitants, out of the town; declaring, that he was resolved to re-people it with Englishmen only: upon whose affection and fidelity he could rely in future times.

“But first, according to his wonted goodness and humanity, he sent plenty of provisions of all sorts into the town, and ordered that the commons should be allowed to stay three days in the town, till they were refreshed, and able to go their journey to whatever places they desired.

“They ate their victuals with so much greediness, and their digestive powers were so much weakened with long abstinence, that upwards of three hundred died within the limited three days.

“The remainder were obliged to set out on their melancholy journey, weeping and lamenting that they were compelled thus to leave their dear native place. They were allowed to take with them victuals for two days’ journey ; many of them died on the way, but some went on as far as St. Omer’s.

“The King sent orders to the Regency of England, to send over thirty-six substantial citizens of London, with their wives and families, to dwell in Calais, promising to provide them with houses, and every other accommodation.

“He likewise ordered them to send over artificers and mechanicks of every kind, with encouragement

couragement to all such as chose to come thither. It is said that the greater part of those who went over, were of the county of Kent. By these means, the city of Calais was soon re-peopled to the King's satisfaction.

“The King gave most of the principal houses to his knights and followers, and to all those who were concerned in the reduction of Calais, whom he rewarded liberally beside.

“King Edward was very diligent in providing for the maintenance and defence of Calais: he appointed the Lord John Montgomery, an English baron of approved valour and experience, to be governor of the town; but he made Emeric di Pavia, a famous Lombard, captain of the castle, assisted by other officers of the most approved valour and fidelity.

“As soon as Calais was settled to the King's satisfaction, the Prince of Wales, attended by his knights, and a strong detachment of soldiers, rode as far as the river Somme, from whence he returned with a great quantity of forage and provisions.

“In this excursion he was accompanied by several of his favorite knights and companions; sir Frank van Hall, a Fleming, sir Henry Eam,

Eam, a knight of Flanders, sir John Beauchamp, sir William Eland, and sir Roger Morley, Englishmen. These gentlemen rode with the Prince before the army, and conversed by the way on various subjects. They overtook several straggling parties of the poor fugitive Calaisans; they spoke kindly to them, and the Prince gave them money for their subsistence.

"Passing in a narrower way, under a hedge they saw a group of women, and heard a dismal shriek from among them.

"They rode up to the place, where they saw a woman laid on the ground fainting, and some others trying to recover her; two young girls hung about her neck and were lamenting over her; they shrieked out, "Oh! my mother! my dearest mother! do not leave us alone in the world; we have nobody but you to protect us. Oh! mother, wake, or we die with you."

"These noble knights offered their assistance to the ladies; they alighted from their horses, they took the young girls from their mother, they begged them to give her air; one of them had a bottle of cordial about him, he poured some

some of it into the mouth of the sick lady; she swallowed it; by degrees she revived, opened her eyes and looked around her.

“The first objects that presented themselves were her daughters in the arms of two strangers, and herself supported by two others. She clasped her hands together; she lifted up her eyes to heaven; she fetched a deep sigh, and exclaimed, “Again we are prisoners! I shall soon be out of your power; but, oh! my daughters, what will become of you? oh! that you could die with me, and escape a fate more cruel than death!”—The Prince came forward, and spoke to her with his usual grace and courtesy. He besought her to be comforted; he told her who he was; that she and her daughters were safe under his protection; and that his servants should convey them to any place she should name.

“The young maidens ran to her; they embraced and comforted her; they kneeled to the Prince, and thanked him for his assistance; they called the gentlemen their friends and deliverers.

“While the ladies were engaged in this way, the Prince and his companions were observing their beauty, and attention to their mother.

The youngest was about fifteen years old, the other only two years older, both of them perfectly beautiful; and the mother shewed that she had been so when of their age, and that sickness and grief had altered her more than time.

“ While the Prince’s attention was engaged, sir Henry Eam observed, that it was impossible to convey the lady in her present state to any distance; that they should look about for some house or cottage, where she might be sheltered and supported, till she was able to pursue her journey.

“ This proposal was accepted by the Prince; he ordered some of the soldiers to go forward, and seek out a retreat for these unfortunate travellers. While they were gone, the Prince made the lady sensible of his good offices, and in some degree composed her mind; she paid her acknowledgments as well as her situation allowed.

“ The soldiers soon returned; one of them related that there was a cottage not more than half a mile off. They supposed it to be uninhabited; but upon their going up stairs, a woman came and threw herself at their feet, assuring them that she did not come thither to rob or plunder, but only to rest herself after
her

her weary journey from Calais, and implored their mercy and protection; that they promised her both, and charged her to stay where she was till they should return; that they were seeking a place of shelter for some ladies who were taken ill, and had fainted on their way, and would be glad of her attendance and assistance. She asked for victuals, and they gave her some, bidding her fear nothing, and wait their return.

“The Prince approved of their conduct, and bade them prepare to remove the ladies to this retreat. They tore down branches from the trees, and made of them a kind of barrow, upon which they placed the sick lady, with her daughters on each side.

“Four soldiers carried it, and they were relieved by others in turn; the Prince and his companions attended them.

“They proceeded slowly to the cottage, where they found the good woman waiting for them at the door. She was terrified at the approach of an army, but was soon relieved from her fears by the sight of the lady and her daughters. “Holy Virgin! who is it that I see?
 “Madame Durefort and her daughters!”—
 “Is it you, Madelaine,” said the eldest daughter,

ter, "how came you here, and what is become
 "of Colin your husband?"—"Alas!" said
 she, "poor Colin died of over-eating, after the
 "King sent provisions into Calais; and I
 "think I was sent hither to be your servant
 "once again."

"The Prince enquired who Madelaine was.
 Gracienne, the eldest young lady, told him
 that she had formerly been their servant;
 that she married a peasant whose name was
 Colin; that when the country was ravaged by
 the contending armies, he retired into Calais,
 and became one of the soldiers of the garrison.

"The Prince retained Madelaine as servant
 to Madame Durefort, and he ordered one of
 his own servants to stay with her beside.

"He left them provisions of every kind, and
 money to buy more; he then departed with
 his army, and was followed by the blessings
 and prayers of this relieved family.

"He returned in ten days, and found Ma-
 dame Durefort much better, but still in a very
 declining state of health; she was under con-
 stant apprehensions that this cottage would be
 liable to continual disturbance and depreda-
 tions, and it seemed that the proprietors must
 have left it upon that account. She returned
 her

her most grateful acknowledgments for the Prince's generous assistance: there was only one more favour she presumed to beg, and that she feared he could not grant. "Speak it, madam, said he, and, if it is in my power, depend on it.—" It is, that I may be permitted to die in Calais. My father was a citizen of Calais; my husband, who was a gentleman of family, resided there, to gratify him and me; he now lies buried there, and I shall soon want a resting place beside him: this is my wish, and I implore your highness to gratify it."

"That will be difficult to effect," said the Prince, "the King is so set against the Calaisians, that he will not suffer any of them to re-enter the town."

"Sir Roger Morley then came forward and spoke. "Your highness knows I have an house in Calais, which the King gave me; I offer it to this unfortunate lady and her family; I will say they are captives, which we took on our return, and I think no further enquiries will be made."—"It shall be so;" said the Prince, "I consign them to your care, but I do not mean to acquit myself of the office of their protector."

“ The ladies threw themselves at his feet ; they embraced his knees and kissed his hand ; they shewed the most ardent gratitude for his generous care and kindness towards them. After some further consultation, it was determined to place the ladies and their servant in a waggon, which was laden with corn ; they sat upon the sacks, and thus rode safe and easy. They did not enter Calais till the close of day, and were conveyed to the house of sir Roger Morley. The Prince undertook to provide for them, and he visited and comforted them frequently.

“ Madame Durefort did not live above a month after her return to Calais ; and, according to her desire, she was buried by her husband and her father. With her last breath she recommended her daughters to the care of sir Roger Morley ; she wished them to be placed in a convent, as the most secure retreat, as soon as possible after her death. Sir Roger told her frankly, that he could not resolve to condemn them to the life of recluses ; but he would consult the Prince, who was then absent, and also the inclination of the young ladies ; but she might depend that they should be honourably treated, and well provided for.

“ The

“ The young ladies were overwhelmed with grief for their mother’s death : as soon as they began to recover it, Gracienne, the eldest, begged of sir Roger to place them in a convent, according to the wish of her mother : he evaded the subject, and referred to the Prince. Gracienne was above two years older than her sister, of course she was more womanly; her mother’s lessons were fresh in her memory, and she was reserved and prudent in her behaviour to men. Adela, the youngest, was the child of nature ; she spoke what came directly from the heart, without restraint or disguise. They both shewed respect and gratitude to the Prince, but Adela’s was but little short of idolatry. When he was present she never took her eyes off him ; when absent she was incessantly talking of him ; when he arrived she flew to meet him, prostrated herself at his feet, and kissed his hand in transports of joy ; he always raised and embraced her, and, unawares to himself, kindled in his heart a flame he had never felt before.

“ It was perfectly natural that he should be sensible of the gratitude and tenderness of a beautiful and innocent girl, whose only failing was an apparent weakness for him.

“ Sir Roger Morley felt a growing passion for Gracienne, but all the advances were on his side ; she received them with reserve, and when he grew urgent, she reminded him of his promise to her mother, to be the protector of her honour, and that he ought not to be the violator of it. Her behaviour was so right and so prudent, that he found his respect for her increase daily with his love, and that he was more in her power than she in his ; yet he could not consent to her being placed in a convent.

“ When Gracienne was alone with her sister, she remonstrated on the freedom of her behaviour to the Prince, and the danger she incurred by it. Adela made exceptions in his favour, that shewed too plainly her heart was completely conquered by him.

“ Sir Roger Morley once overheard a conversation to this effect :—“ The Prince of “ Wales,” said Adela, “ is not to be limited “ like other men ; he is a superior being, and “ as such I pay my homage to him ; you “ never see me behave so to other men.”

“ It is from this notion that your danger “ arises,” answered Gracienne, “ you are in “ none from any other man.”

“ Nor

“Nor yet from him, sister; he is all that
 “is great and good in man; I would sacrifice
 “my life for him, if it would do him service.”

“Better do that than sacrifice your honour
 “to him, Adela.”

“You are very cruel, Gracienne, to remind
 “me so often. I wish I was of his own sex,
 “and honoured by being his servant! I
 “should see him every day, and all day long;
 “he would speak to me, and give me his
 “commands; I should fly to execute his
 “orders; I would attend him in all his ex-
 “peditions; I would go with him to battle;
 “I would throw myself between him and
 “danger; and my body should be a rampart
 “and a shield to him; I should live and die
 “for him, and that I should think the greatest
 “honour I could receive.” (She burst into
 tears.)

“Poor Adela, how I grieve for you,” said
 Gracienne.

“Yes. You first vex me, and then grieve
 “for me: you threaten me with a convent;
 “you would tear me from the sight of him
 “whose presence is dearer to me than the light
 “of the sun; and then you pretend to pity
 “me.”

“The

“ The Prince will soon go to England, and
 “ then I hope you will be more reasonable
 “ and more persuadable.”

“ No, sister, I shall not ; when I no longer
 “ see my Prince, I do not desire to see any
 “ other object ; I do not wish to live.”

“ Alas ! my sister, we had better die both
 “ than live dishonoured : my resolution is
 “ taken ; I will go into the convent.”

“ When you do, I will follow you, and die
 “ there, if nothing less will satisfy you.”
 They both wept ; and here ended the conver-
 sation, and they retired to their own apart-
 ment.

“ When the Prince returned again to Calais,
 he had a long conference with sir Roger Mor-
 ley, who confessed his love for Gracienne, and
 his wish to marry her ; but he feared that his
 father, the lord Morley, would be highly
 offended. He was distressed and unresolved,
 and asked the Prince what was to be done
 with those two young girls when they should
 go to England ?—“ I have asked myself that
 “ question,” said the Prince, “ and cannot
 “ answer it to my own satisfaction. I cannot
 “ consent to shut them up in a convent, nor
 “ yet take them to England. If you would
 “ indeed

“ indeed marry Gracienne, she and you would
 “ become the protectors of Adela, and that
 “ would please me better than any thing that
 “ could be proposed.”

“ Ah ! my lord, if that were to happen, I
 “ should think it my duty to separate Adela
 “ from your highness as soon as possible, for
 “ she loves you too much for her honour and
 “ her peace.”

“ No, Morley, you would not be so cruel ;
 “ I like the innocent prattle of that sweet
 “ girl too well to part with her.”

“ I overheard a conversation between the
 “ two lovely sisters, which has given me the
 “ highest opinion of the virtue and prudence
 “ of Gracienne, and of the danger that Adela
 “ incurs by conversing with your highness : I
 “ respect the memory of Madame Durefort ;
 “ I will not break my word to her ; I cannot
 “ bear the thought of seducing Gracienne ; I
 “ will either marry her or put her into a con-
 “ vent ; and in either case her sister will be
 “ her companion.”

“ What did you hear ? Morley ; tell me the
 “ particulars.”

“ Sir Roger related all that he heard : the
 Prince was transported at hearing the strong
 affection

affection of Adela. "Dearest girl! charming

"Adela! Wouldst thou indeed live for me,

"or die for me? Thou shalt then live in my

"arms and in my heart!"

"My lord, you increase my perplexities;

"I hoped what I said would have had a

"different effect; that you would have con-

"fessed the necessity of putting her into a con-

"vent."

"What to kill her, after what she has

"said? No; never will I give my consent to

"such a measure. Say no more, sir Roger. I

"will hear no more." So saying, the Prince

left his friend to reflect on all that passed, and

from this time he avoided all private con-

ference with him. When the Prince left

Calais he took a friendly leave of him, saying,

"I will have no hand in your determination;

"consider, and take your resolution; when it

"is taken, let me know, and then I will take

"mine."

"Sir Roger was full of care, doubt, and

anxiety, but his behaviour to the young ladies

was humble and respectful; his address to

Gracienne was entirely altered; he professed

himself the humblest of her servants, and beg-

ged to be honoured with her commands;

spoke

spoke of her mother with the deepest respect, and vowed he would not break his word to her in any respect.

"After a short excursion the Prince returned, and declared his resolution of attending his royal father to England, where he had determined to keep the Christmas festival, and had summoned the chief officers to accompany him thither.

"Sir Roger Morley begged a private audience of the Prince; he proposed to place the ladies in a convent, not as novices, but as boarders, till they should return to Calais in the spring.

"By your leave, sir Roger," said the Prince, "I look upon them as my charge, not your's. I declared myself their protector and gave you the care of them as my substitute only. I will consult them, and they shall decide for themselves. I have offered to give you my interest with Gracienne, if you resolve to marry her; if you do not, I will take care of them both, be that as it may, you shall have nothing to do with Adela; I claim her as my prize, and will not suffer any man to come between her and me: you must declare your resolution, and I shall act accordingly."

"Sir

"Sir Roger was distressed; he kept silence; the Prince sent to request the ladies' company; they came immediately. After the usual courtesies the Prince told them he was under a necessity of attending the King his father to England; sir Roger must go with him; and he wished to place them in safety during their absence. He desired them to speak their own wishes; they were at liberty to stay where they were, or to retire into a convent during his absence.

Gracienne said, "It had always been her wish to do so, and answered for her sister's assent to do the same."

"The Prince desired to explain; that he meant them as boarders, for a few months only, and not with a view to the veil.

"He insisted upon this, as the condition upon which he would consent to their going there. Gracienne hesitated; Adela was silent. Sir Roger feared he should lose Gracienne; he took his resolution that instant. He threw himself at her feet, and humbly besought her to accept him for her husband, and appealed to the Prince as the witness of his honour and sincerity. He confirmed his offer, and left it to Gracienne whether to marry him immediately,

mediately, or to reside in a convent till their return to France.

“ Gracienne desired time to consider and decide. The Prince gave her twenty-four hours only, saying their time was short, and more could not be allowed.

“ The next day they met again at the hour appointed. Gracienne resolved that her sister and self should reside in the convent during their absence, and when they should return to France, she would give her hand to sir Roger Morley. This point being settled to the entire satisfaction of all parties, the Prince went to the principal convent in Calais; he desired the abbess to take charge of two young ladies that were under his protection, the elder of which was contracted to one of his most dear and intimate friends. He desired they might be treated with the greatest respect and kindness, and paid for half a year's board before hand; he likewise paid a sum of money into the abbess's hand for their conveniences, and for their use and pleasure. The abbess was well pleased to receive such boarders. Within three days the young ladies were lodged there, and in a week after, their protectors sailed for England.

“ A few

“ A few months after the re-peopling and settlement of Calais, it was in danger of being betrayed into the hands of the French. The French King would not openly avow the treacherous business; but privately, under his connivance, the Lord Geoffry de Charney carried on a treaty with sir Emeric di Pavia, to put him into possession of the castle for the sum of twenty thousand crowns in gold. Sir Emeric could not withstand the offer; he agreed to give up the castle on the last day of December at midnight, and the money was to be delivered into his hands before he admitted Charney and his party into the castle by a subterraneous passage.

“ Emeric's secretary, more faithful to the King, discovered this treaty by letter, and offered his best services on the occasion. The King by his assistance enticed sir Emeric to come over to him in London, as having a desire to see and consult him upon an affair of great consequence. He thinking it impossible that his private treaty should be made known to the King, came over immediately; he was met by those appointed to receive him, and conducted into the King's private closet, with only one person present beside. The King reminded

reminded him of all his bounties to him;
 “and last of all (said he) I have entrusted to
 “your hands that, which, I protest, after my
 “wife and family, is dearest to me, namely the
 “castle of Calais, which commands the town.
 “That town which I had so long desired, and
 “so dearly purchased. This trust you have
 “agreed to give up into the hands of the
 “French on the last day of December.
 “What now can you say, why you should not
 “suffer the death of a traitor to his King and
 “master?”

“Sir Emeric fell down on his knees, overwhelmed with shame and surprise. “Alas,
 “my gracious master! I confess with shame
 “all that you have said is true; but, my liege,
 “the bargain may yet be broken, I have not
 “yet received the money. Spare my life,
 “and I will yet deserve your mercy. I will
 “do all that you shall command.”

“The King had a great affection for this Lombard; he generously resolved to pardon and to trust him. After a few minutes’ pause, he said, “Sir Emeric, I pardon you; but you
 “must justify me by your future conduct, or
 “all the world will condemn me for mine.
 “Go back to your charge, and look that you
 “be

“ be found in your duty when I come over.

“ Continue your treaty with Charney, get as

“ much money as you can from my enemies.

“ I will be with you on the day and hour ap-

“ pointed for the surrender of the castle. Let

“ no soul living know of this your conference

“ with me. On these conditions I forgive

“ your fault, and restore you to my favour.”

“ Sir Emeric, touched to the heart by the goodness of his master, swore to be faithful to his death, and kept his word; he returned with all speed to Calais, and resolved to serve his King, and to put a trick upon his enemies.

“ The King, being fully informed of the day and hour appointed, got an army in readiness to attend him; eight hundred men of arms, one thousand archers, and their officers, and gave the command to the lord Walter Manny. He took shipping at Dover, and crossed over to Calais the day before that appointed for the delivery of the castle.

“ This affair was conducted with so much care and secrecy, that none but the King’s intimate friends had any knowledge of it. The King and Prince were incognito, and were not named. The King said to the commander, “ Sir Walter, I grace you with the
“ honour

“honour of this enterprise; I and my son will fight under your banner.” They entered the town with great order and secrecy.

“In the same night, the lord Charney and his troops passed over Newland Bridge, and sent forward twelve knights and an hundred men of arms to take possession of the castle of Calais; and admit him and his army; for he doubted not soon after to be in possession of the town also. He gave to sir Edward Renty, the commander of the first detachment, a bag with twenty thousand crowns in gold, to pay to sir Emeric di Pavia, according to his agreement. And while they were on their march to the castle, he surrounded the town.

“The captain of the castle himself let down the bridge of the postern, and permitted the hundred men of arms to enter peaceably. Sir Edward Renty delivered the bag of money into his hands; he threw it into a chest, saying he would count it another time, for he had not leisure now. “Come on, messieurs! “seize on the dungeon first, and then you are “masters of the castle!” He drew the bars aside, and bade them enter boldly.

“Within the tower was the King of England, with two hundred chosen men of arms,
who

who at that instant sallied out, crying "A
 "Manny! A Manny! what think the French
 "with so few men to take the castle of
 "Calais?"

"The French party were surprised and
 outnumbered, and they soon surrendered them-
 selves prisoners. They were disarmed and
 shut up in the dungeon. Then the King,
 with his company, mounted on horseback
 and went round to the gate towards Boulogne.

"The lord Charney and his army were
 drawn up there, and he stood in array with his
 banner before him, waiting for his party to
 admit him into the town. He was very
 desirous to be the first man that should enter
 Calais, and said to his captain, "Except
 "this Lombard open the gates quickly, we
 "are like to be starved with cold." One of
 them answered, "I warrant he is now telling
 "over the money, to see whether it is the full
 "sum." "Knock at the gate, then," said
 the lord Charney impatiently.

"At that instant the gate was opened, and
 the King and Prince of Wales rushed out, fol-
 lowed by sir Walter Manny; his banner was
 borne by a gallant young knight, called sir Guy
 Briant. There were many English noblemen
 who

who were ambitious of a share of this enterprise, and they were followed by their army.

“As soon as they saw the French army, they cried out, “A Manny! A Manny! to the rescue.” Then lord Charney perceived that the Lombard had betrayed him; but like a wise and valiant captain, he said to his men, “Gentlemen, we are lost if we turn our backs; it is braver and safer to face our enemies, and the way to conquer.”

“The front row of the English army heard and answered them. “By St. George, you say well.—A shame on them that first turn their backs.”

“Both armies alighted from their horses, and engaged on foot; they fought with equal skill and courage; but the English at length gained some advantage.

“When the day-light came on, the French perceived that their pursuers were greatly inferior in numbers; and, ashamed to retire, they faced about, and called back those who fled, and renewed the engagement bravely.

“The King of England, eager for glory, had advanced too far into the battle, and exposed his royal person, and a small party that followed him, to the greatest dangers. He put

up the beaver of his helmet, and shewed himself to his followers, encouraging them to stand by him and fight boldly.

“ They were elevated, and acted wonders, the King set them the first example, striking with his sword, and crying out, “ Ha! St. Edward!—ha! St. George! ” and still retreated towards the gate of Boulogne, where sir Walter Manny with the rest of the army maintained their ground.

“ In this severe action, it was the fortune of King Edward to have an encounter hand to hand with a brave and hardy knight of France, called Sir Eustace de Ribemont; twice he struck the King down upon one knee; but the third attack, the King vanquished him, and bade him save his life by delivering up his sword; he did so without knowing his conqueror. The King gave him to the care of a trusty servant, and bade him take care that he was forthcoming on demand.

“ Soon after, the lord Charney and his son were taken prisoners; but not till after he had performed every duty of a brave officer, and been very much wounded.

“ He was laid upon boards, and brought before the King; who, although he was highly displeased

displeased at his base and treacherous dealing, yet, when he saw him in this unhappy state, felt a generous pity and relenting towards him. He sent for his own surgeon, and ordered all possible care to be taken of him.

“When their leader was wounded and taken prisoner, the French army were soon defeated. Some fled away, and the English took as many prisoners as they could take charge of, and re-entered Calais covered with glory, there to enjoy the fruits of their victory.”

Here lady Calverly interrupted sir Roger's narration.—“Pray sir,” said she, “where were you at the time of this action?” “I? “madam; I was not born, nor even begotten.”

The company smiled, and my lady also. “Excuse my freedom,” said she; “but sir Roger promised to relate the history of his own life; instead of which he relates that of his father and grandfather: and although the noble actions of King Edward and his son the Prince are always interesting; yet as they are well known to all this company, I presume they would rather with sir Roger to proceed with his own.”

“I beg your pardon, madam,” replied sir Roger. “This event was in some degree the cause of my birth, and I have so often heard these particulars from my father, that I always take pleasure in recollecting and relating them.”

“I allow of your excuse, sir; and have only to beg you will make as much haste as you can to be born.”

“But first,” said sir John Calverly, “I beg that you will finish this noble story, and that you will particularly relate the sequel of the adventure between the King and sir Eustace de Ribemont.”

Sir Roger bowed gracefully to sir John and lady Calverly. “I will endeavour to satisfy all parties, by relating things in the order in which they came to pass; I am afraid, after all my prefacing, the ladies will think I made too much haste to be born.”

“No man was ever more terrible in battle than King Edward, no man more gentle and courteous when the action was over, nor more generous to his vanquished enemies. He visited all the prisoners in the castle. Then it was that they first knew that the King of England was in the midst of them, dressed in common

common armour, and without any mark of distinction, and fought under the banner of one of his own knights. A greater honour did never any Prince confer upon a more deserving subject.

“ The King spoke courteously and kindly to the prisoners, and told them he would in the evening give them an entertainment in the castle of Calais.

“ Accordingly there was a great supper in the hall of the castle. The prisoners were all present, the lord Charney’s wounds were not deep nor dangerous, and the surgeons advised him to be at the supper, lest the King should be offended.

“ The King came in with all his lords, knights, and officers, freshly and richly dressed. He sat down at a table by himself, the lords and knights, and even the Prince of Wales, waiting on him during the first course. At the second course, the Prince, the lords and knights, sat down on each side of him, leaving open the end of the table.

“ The French lords, knights and officers were seated at a long table in the middle of the hall. There was a splendid feast; the King sent plenty of the best wines to the

Frenchmen's table, and bade them eat and drink, and be merry.

"After supper the King rose from the table, and with his chief lords and officers went to converse with the Frenchmen with the utmost courtesy and politeness.

"When he came to the lord Geoffrey Charney, he looked at him with some appearance of resentment.

"Sir Geoffrey," said he, "I owe you no favour, since you meant to steal from me in the dark, what I won fairly by day-light, and which cost me so dearly. But I am well satisfied that I took you in the fact, and recovered my own property. Surely you thought to make a better bargain than I did, when you purchased Calais for twenty thousand crowns. But it hath pleased God to assist me, and to cross your aim; you have fought like a valiant captain, and as such I shall use you."

"Lord Charney held down his head and said never a word; he was overcome with shame, and his wounds made him uneasy beside; moreover he could not deny the truth of the King's words.

"The King passed on to Sir Eustace de Ribemont,

Ribemont, upon whom he looked with a smiling and friendly countenance, and said, "Sir Eustace, of all the men I ever met, you are the most valiant and courageous knight, as well in offending your enemy as in defending yourself; for I never in my life met with that man that gave me so much trouble, in fighting hand to hand, and body to body, as you have done the past day: wherefore I judge and award the prize of knighthood to you before any other knights of your country or my own."

"At these words the King took off his head a chaplet of gold, set with rich and costly pearls, and put it upon that of the knight, and then continued his speech to him: "Sir Eustace, I present you with this chaplet, as the best knight in the late action: you are a young, brave, and handsome gentleman, and well received among the ladies. I request that you will wear it at all balls, masques, and public places for one year, and tell them that the King of England gave it you as a token of your valour, when you fought with him hand to hand. I do moreover give you your freedom without any ransom, and you may
D 4 "depart

“depart from Calais to-morrow, if you
“please.”

“Sir Eustace by this time was informed of all things that had past between himself and the King: he received this great honour with all respect and gratitude, and expressed himself as one highly gratified, that it had been his fortune to fight hand to hand with so great a King, and afterwards to receive such an acknowledgment; which he esteemed far above his merit, and accounted as the greatest honour of his life; and which he would wear as such as long as he lived. He did so, and in honour of this gift, he added to his coat of arms, three chaplets Or, set with pearls Argent.”

“Now, sir John, I have obeyed your orders, and hasten to those of the ladies.”

“One question more first, sir Roger,” said lady Calverly; “what became of that Lombard governor? I am surprised that so wise a man as the King should put any confidence in a man who had betrayed both parties.”

“The King was wise and prudent, madam; he trusted him only so long as he had need of him; but on the day after the rescue of Calais, the King displaced him, and on the
“same

“ same day appointed the noble, valiant, and
 “ loyal baron John Beauchamp to be the
 “ chief captain of the castle of Calais.

“ Sir Emeric di Pavia soon after came to
 “ an untimely death; he was taken by a
 “ party of Frenchmen near St. Omer’s; they
 “ put him to many kinds of tortures, and
 “ afterwards he was beheaded, quartered, and
 “ dismembered, and his remains were hung
 “ in different parts of the town; and thus his
 “ treasons recoiled upon his own head.”

“ As soon as the affairs of Calais were set-
 “ tled, the King of England and his lords re-
 “ turned triumphantly home, and his officers
 “ and army followed him with all convenient
 “ speed.

“ The Prince of Wales and sir Roger
 Morley did not go with the first ships; they
 lingered behind, in order to pay a visit to
 the convent, where their charges, the two
 young ladies, had boarded during their
 absence.

“ They were joyfully received by them;
 for they had been alarmed by rumours of wars
 and terrors, and expected the dreadful tidings
 of rape, murder and plunders.

“ As they returned from the convent, sir

Roger Morley said to the Prince, " This town of Calais will always be a bone of contention between England and France, and neither party will let the other be long in quiet possession of it."

" What do you infer from thence? Morley," the Prince replied.

" I was thinking, that these dear girls will be subjected to continual fears and alarms."

" Very likely; but have you thought how to prevent it? "

" I could wish to marry Gracienne directly and carry her to England; where she would be safe, and I should be easy."

" I approve your thought and your wish, and will give my consent that you shall put it into execution immediately."

" Then I will return to the convent after dinner, and try to prevail on Gracienne to return with me to my own house."

" And I will provide a priest against your return."

" This plan was followed exactly. Gracienne had scruples about returning to Morley's house; but he solemnly assured her it was her own from the moment she entered it: that a priest was waiting there to unite them for ever.

" Gracienne

“ Gracienne would have persuaded Adela to stay in the convent, but she would not be left behind, nor could Morley urge her to it.

“ They returned to the house, where the Prince, the priest, and two trusty servants were waiting to receive them, and within an hour after, the Prince gave Gracienne in marriage to her true and honourable lover. Adela and Madelaine, with the two men, were witnesses to the solemnization.

“ It was agreed between the Prince and sir Roger, that the former should sail for England the next day, and the latter should soon follow with the ladies. The Prince promised them that he would provide lodgings for them somewhere in the environs of London, where they must live privately for a time, till the lord Morley should be reconciled to the marriage. They took a tender farewell of the Prince in the evening, and he sailed early in the morning according to the agreement.

“ Sir Roger waited a few days, till all the troops were embarked for England, that the bustle might be over, and his companions might be the less observed. The Prince, impatient for their arrival, sent a packet on purpose to fetch them, and informed sir Roger

that he had taken a house for them at Chelsea, where they might live in a retired way, and he would visit them as often as his leisure would permit him.

“ The day after, they sailed for England, and arrived safely at Dover the same evening. The Prince’s faithful servant, David Howell, met them at Canterbury the following day, and conducted them to their new residence at Chelsea.

“ The Prince visited them the next day, and was in high spirits; the rapturous meeting between him and Adela gave pain to the heart of Gracienne, who now took upon her the matron, and read many lectures on prudence and maiden modesty.

“ Adela heard her with patience and humility, but was too sincere to promise what she felt herself unable to perform.

“ Gracienne wanted her to avoid the Prince’s company; she was silent. “ At least “ avoid being alone with him,” said she. “ I “ leave that charge to you, sister, whose un- “ ceasing vigilance is likely to render that “ impossible.” Gracienne left her in anger.

“ The Prince had reserved a bed-chamber for himself; as he frequently came to visit Chelsea

Chelsea in an evening, and went to London after breakfast. Sometimes he came after the family were in bed, and did not see them till the next morning at breakfast. He was always incognito, and attended by two faithful servants, whom he sent to other lodgings, and came alone to sir Roger Morley's, where his old servant David Howell waited to give him admittance.

“ He made sir Roger shew the ladies London and all its curiosities, Westminster and its venerable abbey; they admired that two such great cities should be so near each other, and not be united. They were highly entertained with all things they saw, but nothing delighted them so much as the view of the Thames from their own house at Chelsea.

“ The court of London was very gay during this winter: there were tilts and tournaments, at which many knights from all parts of Europe were present. The Queen gave balls and masques, and magnificent entertainments. These feasts were also held at Westminster, and at Windsor.

“ The Prince took great pleasure in these entertainments; he and his brother, John of Gaunt, distinguished themselves in all manner of manly and princely exercises.

“ Sir

“ Sir Roger Morley frequently attended him in these little excursions, and returned by night to Chelsea.

“ The family there would have been happy, but for the cares and anxieties of Gracienne, and the pining thoughts of the love-sick Adela, who thought every day as long as a week when her adored Prince was absent.

“ Sir Roger perceived that by marriage he had encreased his cares, and doubted how to conduct himself, between his attachment to the Prince, and the duty and protection he owed to Adela.

“ Gracienne had symptoms of pregnancy ; she was often sick and uneasy ; she opened her heart to her husband ; she begged him to remove his family to some more retired situation ; that she could not be easy to live in a house of the Prince's, and that he should be their so frequent visitor.

“ She could not perceive any proofs of the Prince's intimacy with Adela ; but she fancied she saw a kind of silent intelligence between their eyes that frightened her ; and she wished earnestly that they were separated.

“ Sir Roger confessed that he was under great difficulties. If he was to consult the Prince, he
was

was sure he would not consent to their removal; and was it to be done without his knowledge, he would never forgive it; that the Prince was generous and noble; and he knew no better way than to open his mind upon the subject to himself, and ask his advice upon it.

“Gracienne was but half satisfied. She tried to shake his resolution, but he was inflexible. A few days after, the Prince came at six in the evening, and found the family at supper; afterwards sir Roger retired with him to his own apartment, and there told him all that had passed between him and his wife in their late conversation.

“The Prince heard him with temper and patience; and when he had finished by asking his advice, he thus answered him. “My friend, I can allow both for you and your wife; but there are some cases, in which it is necessary for people to make up their minds to unavoidable circumstances, though they should be ever so disagreeable. To you, sir Roger, I will be still more explicit; but it is to you only, and it must go no further. I love Adela; she loves me equally, and is above denying it. Were I a private man, I would marry her; but my country, and my family,

“ family, have claims upon me which I cannot
 “ renounce. My father is one of the first of
 “ men and of Kings; he is also the best and
 “ most indulgent of parents. Would he bear
 “ to hear of a captive maiden, and of all
 “ women a Calaisan? I shall never presume
 “ to bring the question before him. My
 “ brothers, younger than myself, are honour-
 “ ably married: Lionel to the Heiress of
 “ Ulster in Ireland, and John to the lady
 “ Elizabeth, the high and illustrious presump-
 “ tive heiress of the House of Lancaster.”

“ My lord,” said sir Roger, “ I never pre-
 “ sumed to think that Adela was in any re-
 “ spect worthy of your alliance; for this rea-
 “ son, Gracienne wished to remove her out of
 “ your sight, that you might not be the wit-
 “ nesses of her weakness.”

“ Say no more, Morley: to put an end to
 “ all such schemes at once, I now tell you that
 “ Adela is positively and irrevocably *mine*;
 “ and woe be to those who presume to attempt
 “ to separate us.”

“ Sir Roger was confounded: after a pause
 of some minutes, he said, “ How shall I in-
 “ form my wife of this circumstance?”

“ There is no necessity for such informa-
 “ tion;

"tion; let her find it out herself, and recon-
 "cile her mind to it; it is not a new or sin-
 "gular case: Princes have at all times had in-
 "dulgencies of this kind; mine has every ex-
 "cuse that can be alleged. Adela loves me:
 "I have neither seduced nor deceived her.
 "Her courage is equal to her love; she will
 "not scruple to obey me implicitly. If Gra-
 "cienne cannot bear to behold our connection,
 "she is at liberty to separate herself from her
 "sister. It is not my wish that she should,
 "however; for my Adela will stand in need of
 "her friendship and company. I will speak
 "to Gracienne myself, and spare you the pain
 "of doing it. I have been thinking of a
 "proper establishment for Adela; it must be
 "done before we attend the King to France:
 "we shall shortly be called upon, but I shall
 "first settle Adela, and Gracienne with her,
 "if it be not her own fault. I shall always be
 "your friend, Morley, do you be mine and
 "your own also. I shall not see the ladies
 "again to-night; I shall go away early in the
 "morning; but I shall see you again in a few
 "days, and then I will explain myself further
 "on this subject. I will provide for Adela,
 "depend

“depend upon my word that I will ; and now
“farewell!”

“Sir Roger left the Prince in silence; he bowed and retired. He went to his own apartment, and kept a studied silence; his lady wanted to know the conference he had held with the Prince, but he declined it, telling her the Prince himself would inform her.

“There grew insensibly a reserve and coolness between the two lovely sisters, and neither of them sought an explanation.

“A few days after, the Prince came again, and addressed Gracienne with equal spirit and freedom. “Lady Morley, I want to talk
“with you; Adela, do not retire, you are
“concerned in what I am going to say.
“Morley, stay, and be witness to my interview
“with your wife. What a beautiful day, my
“dear ladies! How charming is the approach
“of spring; but yet it reminds me, that I
“must shortly leave my country and my
“friends! How could you, lady Morley,
“have the cruelty to wish to separate me from
“those I love? Do you not perceive a separation
“unavoidable ere long? and could you wish to
“hasten my departure? I could be angry with
“you ;

“ you ; but, as the wife of my friend, I must
 “ forgive you.”

“ This unexpected attack confounded Gracienne ; she felt her obligations to the Prince, and thought herself in the wrong. He saw her confusion, and made an artful use of it. He took one hand of her’s, and one of Adela’s, and sat down between them. “ While you
 “ have been contriving to separate *us* (still including Gracienne), I have been studying
 “ how to protect you, when we shall be unavoidably absent. Our duty will shortly
 “ call us from you, and what can two women
 “ do without a protector ? Listen to me, and
 “ hear my plan for you. I want a house for
 “ you, further removed from the court, and
 “ the great city ; out of the way of publick
 “ notice, but pleasantly situated ; secured for
 “ your service, and furnished with every accommodation. My fancy had formed a
 “ paradise for you, and my memory realised
 “ it.”

“ On the western side of this kingdom, near
 “ the city of Sarum, lies a spacious park with
 “ a small town round it, called Clarendon.
 Within this park are two stately palaces, one
 “ called

“ called King-Manour, the other Queen-Ma-
 “ nour; both were built by King John, who
 “ was fond of the situation. When I made
 “ the tour of the west country, I was charmed
 “ with this beautiful place, and wished myself
 “ the master of it. It is a part of the royal
 “ domain, and belongs to the King, who makes
 “ no use of it on account of its distance from
 “ the capital. I will ask him to give or lend
 “ it to me; I have no doubt of his gracious
 “ indulgence. There, I think, you would be
 “ happily situated; and being placed there un-
 “ der my protection, none would presume to
 “ invade your retirement. I would contrive
 “ a method of intercourse, by messengers sta-
 “ tioned for that purpose; you should hear
 “ from time to time of our health and safety;
 “ we should be easy on your account; David
 “ Howell shall be your steward, and your
 “ other servants shall be such as we can rely
 “ upon.”

“ Alas, my lord!” said Gracienne, “ we
 “ are already too much obliged to your high-
 “ nefs. This house is too good for us, and
 “ too expensive. You would remove us to a
 “ palace; we are improper inhabitants; we
 “ have

“ have no pretensions to such abodes. It
 “ were far better to place us in a convent ;
 “ where we might pray for your safety.”

“ I will not hear of convents,” said the
 Prince, warmly : “ we have done with
 “ them. Adela will follow my advice, I
 “ know ; if you, lady Morley, will give her
 “ your company, all is well ; if not, you are at
 “ full liberty to go any where else ; but your
 “ husband must decide upon that point, you
 “ are now under his directions. I had looked
 “ on you as under my protection ; but con-
 “ sult your husband and act as you shall agree.

“ Adela is my beloved mistress and friend ;
 “ I claim her as such ; I will provide for her
 “ as such ; and she depends on none but me ;
 “ if you leave her, you forfeit my friendship
 “ and protection : your husband knows my
 “ mind, and must decide for you and him-
 “ self.”

“ The Prince rose with dignity ; he em-
 braced Adela, and bade her farewell ! “ My
 “ dearest Adela, be your own mistress hence-
 “ forward. Those who are your friends are
 “ mine ; those who are unkind to you are so
 “ to me ; stay here, or go further, as best
 “ pleases you. I am your friend, and your
 “ protector,

“protector, and will be so to the end of
“my life. I shall see you again soon, and
“learn your determination.”

“So saying, the Prince left them and returned to London.

“Sir Roger and lady Morley had many conversations together. She could not bear the idea of Adela’s being the Prince’s mistress, nor yet could she endure to be separated from her. Her husband advised that she should continue with her sister, during the campaign at least, and wait the events of the season.

“He reminded her of both her’s and his own obligations to the Prince, and that he depended on him to reconcile him to his father, and to promote him as occasions should arise.

“Adela gave her sister to understand that she should follow his advice, and it should be her law upon all occasions.

“Poor Gracienne found herself obliged to comply with what she could not approve, and to be silent, where she could not convince nor persuade.

“Sir Roger went to London the following week, and the Prince returned with him in the evening to Chelsea, and slept there.

“The next morning at breakfast, the
Prince

Prince renewed the subject of his last conversation with lady Morley. "I have spoken with my father on the subject of Clarendon; and thus he answers me: Edward, there are few things I would refuse to you; nevertheless, I will not give you Clarendon. I have made it a rule not to alienate any part of the Royal domain; partly for the sake of my heirs, and partly for the sake of my people. The Prince, who has a rich estate of his own, and manages it wisely, may be spared the necessity of loading his people with severe and oppressive taxes, that make him hated by his subjects. Moreover, it is incumbent on me to provide for a numerous family, and this duty I hope to fulfil without oppressing my people.

"If you survive me, Clarendon will be your's; but in the mean time, I will lend it you, if you desire it, though I cannot conceive what use you will make of it, being so far from London, and still farther from France; however, you may use it as my tenant, and I shall not be a severe landlord."

"Will you then have the goodness, my liege,

“Irege, to appoint me Ranger of the Park and
“Comptroller of the Houses there?”

“I will give orders for a patent to be made
“out immediately.”

“Thus, ladies, I am master of Clarendon,
“and it is my wish to remove you thither as
“soon as possible. Morley gives me permis-
“sion to invite you thither; he will accom-
“pany you in your journey there, and I will
“see you once at least, before I leave England.
“Preparations are making for our next
“campaign: I will do all things necessary for
“your service first, and you will apply to me
“for any thing that is wanting. We shall
“sometimes hear from each other.”

“Lady Morley bowed in silence; Adela
declared her readiness to attend his orders at
the first notice. The Prince dined with them,
and returned to London in the afternoon.

“A fortnight after, the family set out on
their journey, attended by sir Roger Morley,
David Howell, and several men-servants be-
longing to the Prince. Madelaine attended
lady Morley, and a young girl waited on
Adela; they were told that other servants
would be found in their places at Clarendon.

They

They went by easy stages, and enjoyed the beauties of the spring on their way; the weather favoured them, and every thing was ordered so as to make the journey agreeable. David Howell described the beauties of Clarendon and traced its etymology. "It is derived from a memorable Roman camp, near half a mile beyond the circuit of the park, raised by the Emperor Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great. It was first called Chlorendon, then Clorendon, and by another alteration it became Clarendon; such is the variation of times and places.

"The Summer Park is a beautiful spot, adorned with groves of the most charming verdure,* which adorn and protect the houses from winds and storms. King-Manour was built by King John, who also began Queen-Manour; but it was finished by King Henry the Third. He held his parliament there;

* A later writer thus describes it:

"A noble Park near Sarum's stately town,

"In form a mount's clear top, call'd Clarendon:

"Here twenty groves, each one a mile in space,

"With grateful shades, screen and adorn the place."

“and there were enacted and signed the famous
 “constitutions of Clarendon. Queen-Ma-
 “nour is appointed for the reception of these
 “ladies. There is a subterraneous communi-
 “cation from King to Queen Manour; but
 “the fastenings are all on the Queen’s side.
 “There is a Roman paved road from the
 “camp; it goes to Old Sarum, and to Win-
 “chester.”

“The ladies thanked master Howell for his
 information, which beguiled the way, and the
 next day they arrived safely at Clarendon,
 where they found every thing to exceed their
 expectation, and David’s description.

“The ladies were for some days reposing
 from the fatigue of the journey, and disposing
 of their paraphernalia in proper places; after
 which sir Roger and David Howell shewed
 them all the beauties of the park. There were
 seats for rest and refreshment in different parts
 of it. One morning, as they were enjoying
 the fresh air, and admiring the beauties of this
 charming place, the sound of the horn an-
 nounced company; the ladies retreated to their
 house, but sir Roger staid to receive the visitors,
 which he expected, though not quite certain of
 the time when they should arrive.

“The

“ The sound of the horn was several times repeated, and a gallant company of knights and gentlemen followed it; the Prince was their leader; he conducted them to King-Manour, and beckoned sir Roger to follow them thither.

“ He entertained them there; and after dinner, he left sir Roger as his deputy with them till his return, and then went to pay his compliments at Queen-Manour: David Howell received him, and conducted him to them.

“ As soon as he entered the room, he embraced Adela, and saluted her as the lady of Clarendon, assuring her, every person and thing there were devoted to her service. He then saluted lady Morley. “ I thank you, my dear Gracienne, for having sacrificed your scruples to your friendship; this action has its full value with me; I shall ever remember it, and will shew my gratitude by every means in my power. Your husband is with my company at King-Manour; my stay here cannot be more than a few days; let us enjoy them, as friends that must soon be separated.

“ Lady Morley was polite to the Prince, but reserve sat upon her brow. He spent two hours with them and took his leave. “ I shall see you again at night, my dear friends,”

said he. " When the company are gone to
 " rest, sir Roger and I shall return by a pri-
 " vate way, known only to a few persons; till
 " then farewell."

" The trusty David Howell knew the
 secrets of the subterraneous passage; there were
 several apartments under ground, which had
 funnels, that could be opened occasionally, to
 convey the fresh air from above, and were so
 artfully constructed as to be concealed from
 the eyes of those who walked over them.
 The passages were many and intricate; so that
 if any stranger should stray there, in pursuit of
 those who passed the doors from King-Manour,
 he could not find his way without a guide,
 either forward or back again.

" David waited there at nine o'clock,
 when the company at King-Manour retired to
 rest, and soon after the Prince knocked at the
 iron door; David admitted his master and sir
 Roger, and conducted them to the ladies, and
 soon after the family retired to their apart-
 ments.

" After three days passed in this manner,
 the Prince told lady Morley that he must leave
 Clarendon, " and, what is worse," said he,
 " I must carry your husband with me. I
 " knew

“knew this when I came hither, but would
 “not tell you, till it became necessary; for I
 “wish to spare you every pain and every
 “sorrow. Lord Morley has shewn signs of
 “resentment, that he has seen his son so fel-
 “dom, and always in haste to be gone. I
 “told him that I had employed sir Roger in
 “my service (which is true; for your service,
 “ladies, is mine). He is hardly satisfied with
 “this excuse, and he must see him before he
 “goes abroad. I shall present him to his
 “father, and screen him from his anger. I
 “fear we must not promise ourselves the
 “pleasure of spending more time in your
 “company, till we return home in the au-
 “tumn, but you shall hear of us by every op-
 “portunity: we shall have your prayers and
 “wishes for our safety, and they shall be as
 “those of the saints, to guard us from dan-
 “gers of every kind.”

“While the Prince was speaking, sir Roger
 entered the room. He perceived that he had
 broken the tidings of his departure. Tears
 rolled down the cheeks of Gracienne. Adela
 braved it out, and repressed every motion that
 could give pain to her adored master.

“Sir Roger embraced Gracienne. “Be

"comforted, my beloved! I hope to return
"in time to be with you when you shall most
"wish for me."

"The Prince said, "Let this be our
"adieu: we will not disturb the ladies so early
"as we shall set out."

"We shall not think it much," said Adela,
"to rise early, or even to sit up all night, to
"see you again before you leave us."

"I am convinced of it, my fairest," re-
plied the Prince; "but as these farewells
"are equally painful to us all, we would spare
"them to you and ourselves."

"To spare you pain, my lord, I would
"do or forbear any thing."

"The Prince called on sir Roger to shew
manly resolution. They tore themselves
away, and returned to King-Manour by sup-
per-time.

"The ladies spent the night in grief and
meditation; they slept not; and Adela was at
her window before the dawn of day. She
heard the horn announce their departure. She
saw them imperfectly; she waved a white
handkerchief from the window, and continued
there for some time after the company were
gone.

"They

“ They were sad and solitary for many days; but time, which reconciles us to every situation, abated their grief, and rendered them sensible of the blessings and comforts around them.

“ The Prince and his company pursued their way to London, and appeared at court the day following. The gentlemen spoke of their agreeable excursion, and of the beauties of Clarendon, and shewed what use the Prince intended to make of that charming place.

“ This was the design of the invitation, and also to conceal the other use he should make of it from all but a few chosen and trusty friends.

“ He carried sir Roger Morley to pay his duty to his father; he made such handsome excuses for his absence, that lord Morley forgave his son; he restored him to his favour, and increased his allowance.

“ The Prince employed all his leisure hours in doing good offices to all that were worthy of it; he sought out merit in obscurity; he raised and placed it in its proper sphere. He was always surrounded by men of the most distinguished honour and principle; by his noble

and princely virtues he kept all unworthy persons at a distance, for he hated vicious, idle, and frivolous characters.

“As the spring came on, the Prince chose out a band of brave soldiers and skilful officers; he went over to Calais, and waited for the orders of the King to begin the campaign.

“This year was fatal to many parts of Europe, by the dreadful visitation of the plague, of which England had too great a share; and it will long remain in men’s remembrance. The Pope, moved with this great mortality, and ardently desirous of saving those lives which this calamity had spared, offered himself as the mediator of a truce between France and England; which was with much difficulty effected.

“In consequence of this business, the Prince sent over a special messenger to Clarendon, with letters from himself and sir Roger Morley, which informed them of this truce. In one of them he says, “This is like to be an idle summer, which I do not approve; but it will give us leisure to visit those we love, and to enjoy their sweet company.”

“Sir Roger told his lady, he could now
promise

promise to be with her at the time she most wished for his presence; he begged her to be kind to Adela, and to excuse her weakness; saying, "Who could refuse the love of the
"most amiable Prince in the world?"

"The ladies were comforted by these tidings, and waited patiently for their lover's return to them.

"In the month of August, the Prince and his followers returned to England; they shewed themselves at court, and paid their respective duties to their families and friends.

"In the beginning of September, the Prince declared a great hunting-match in Clarendon Park: he invited a large company of lords and gentlemen, and desired them to meet him there on the twentieth day of the month. He appointed sir Roger Morley to attend him thither, that they might make preparations for their entertainment and accommodation.

"Under this pretence, they spent a fortnight most happily with their beloved ladies, undisturbed, and made themselves sweet amends for their absence.

"When the company arrived, they went to King-Manour to receive them; but always slept at Queen-Manour.

“ Some of the gentlemen inquired who resided there. The Prince told them some friends of his, who were invalids, and the servants who took care of the apartments; and he had promised his friends that they should not be interrupted.

“ The company staid nine days, and the Prince returned with them to London, intending to return soon to Clarendon, but the King detained him at court.

“ In the month of October, lady Morley brought sir Roger a son; he was present, and this gift of heaven was rapturously and gratefully received by his parents.

“ When lady Morley recovered, she saw her beloved sister in the situation she was lately freed from. Adela never complained; she suffered much in body and mind, but her resolution carried her through all.

“ When her time was come, she was thought in some danger; she bore her pains with magnanimity. It was then that her sister's love returned with the utmost strength. She accused herself of unkindness and cruelty. She asked pardon for her seeming insensibility.

“ Adela readily forgave all. She thanked her for her goodness to her. She grudged
not

not any thing she suffered ; she only wished to preserve herself and her child, because they belonged to her dear Prince, who out of his goodness was pleased to put some value upon them.

“ This reconciliation gave new life and spirits to Adela, who presently after became a happy mother ; I was the first fruits of as true a love as ever existed.

“ As soon as my mother was safely put to bed, sir Roger Morley set out for London, to carry these tidings to the Prince, who returned with him to Clarendon with all possible speed.

“ He desired lady Morley to acquaint her sister of his arrival, and follow her very soon after. His behaviour was very tender and affectionate ; he took me into his arms, and gave me his paternal benediction.

“ This boy I will have called by the name
 “ of Clarendon. If I live to be King of
 “ England, and he proves equal to my hopes
 “ and wishes, he shall be the first Earl of
 “ Clarendon ; but he must first deserve this
 “ honour ; for I hold myself accountable to the
 “ nobility of England never to place an un-
 “ worthy person on the same form with them.

“ A King is known by the circle he draws
 “ around

“ around him, as well as a private man ; and
 “ they will either dignify or degrade him to
 “ posterity.”

“ The Prince thanked lady Morley for
 her goodness to his Adela. He staid a week
 at Clarendon ; during which time he made ex-
 cursions to all the places near it. He visited
 Old Sarum, and the new called Salisbury, and
 many other villages round the neighbourhood.

“ A messenger arrived with letters which
 urged his return to London, and hastened him
 away sooner than he had intended. He took
 a tender farewell of his Adela, recommending
 her and his son to the care of lady Morley,
 and took sir Roger with him.

“ The faithful Madelaine attended both
 the sisters during their confinement, and af-
 terwards became the chief nurse to both the
 children, of whom she was extravagantly
 fond.

“ My sweet mother gave me the food
 which nature herself had provided for me, and
 this sacred office was both her duty and
 reward.

“ One day I was thought very ill ; my
 good aunt was anxious to have me baptized.
 A priest was sent for, and ordered to perform
 this

this office to me and my cousin. My mother had determined to call me by no other name than Edward, which had to her a peculiar charm; but by a mistake of the priest, we were both called Roger; and this trifling incident affected my mother more than it ought to have done, and she persisted in calling me Edward for many months, when the Prince's positive orders put an end to it.

“ Thus, ladies, you see me at last born and baptized. My infancy was exactly like that of all other children; being too insignificant a person to be brought forward during this season, I will only recapitulate briefly some of the most remarkable events of that period.

“ I was born on the first of December, 1349, in the end of a year memorable to England for many great events, of which the plague was most singular and most fatal.

“ The new year 1350 appeared under better auspices. In this year, King Edward instituted the most noble Order of the Garter; he built the chapel of St. George at Windsor, which was consecrated with great solemnity. There he held the first Chapter, and installed his knights, with feasting, jousts, and tournaments.

“ The

"The first knights were all men of high birth, and eminent valour and accomplishment. I dare say Master Clement Woodville has them in his list of great men.

"I have them here," said Clement, "and if agreeable to the company, I will read them."

"Do so," said sir John Calverly, "and let sir Roger take breath awhile; he shall continue his story to-morrow."

Clement produced his paper and began to read it.

"A list of the first Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter, instituted by King Edward the Third.

1. "King Edward, Sovereign of the Order.
2. "Edward Prince of Wales.
3. "Henry Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster.
4. "Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick.
5. "John de Greilly Captal de Buche.
6. "Ralph lord Stafford.
7. "William lord Mountague.
8. "Roger Mortimer, earl of March.
9. "John lord Lisle.
10. "Bartholomew lord Burgwash.
11. "John lord Beauchamp, brother to earl Warwick.

12. "John

12. " John lord Mohun.
13. " Hugh lord Courteney, son to the earl of Devonshire.
14. " Thomas lord Holland.
15. " John lord Grey.
16. " Sir Richard Fitz-Simon.
17. " Sir Miles Stapleton.
18. " Sir Thomas Wall (first vacancy).
19. " Sir Hugh Wrottesly.
20. " Sir Nele Loring.
21. " John lord Chandos.
22. " James lord Audely.
23. " Sir Otho Holland, brother to lord Holland.
24. " Sir Henry Eam of Brabant.
25. " Sir Sanchio Dambreticourt of Hainalt.
26. " Sir Walter Pavely.

" The first two vacancies were supplied by the earls of Essex and Northampton; the two next by Reginald lord Cobham, and sir Walter Manny, then created a Baron of England.

" What glory to England," said Clement, " to have produced so many great men contemporaries, whose names make their eulogies!"

The company spent the remainder of the evening in commenting upon their actions.

The

The next day, after breakfast, they desired Sir Roger to continue his narration. He bowed and proceeded.

“Pope Clement the Seventh kept the Jubilee at Rome in the fiftieth year of this century ; it seemed to him more agreeable to the Mosical law, than to keep it only at the beginning of the century.

“A vast number of people flocked to Rome from all parts of Europe. King Edward acted prudently ; he did not forbid his subjects the journey ; but he restrained them from carrying any coined money out of the kingdom, which was an effectual prohibition.

“The Spaniards, instigated by the French, had committed many depredations on the English merchant-ships ; particularly, they took and destroyed ten ships laden with wine at one time.

“The King, fired with indignation, fitted out a powerful fleet, which he commanded himself ; he was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and many of the first nobility and gentry.

“They attacked the Spanish fleet, gained the advantage, and were ready to gain a complete victory, but night came on, and they were obliged

obliged to retire. The next morning the Spanish fleet were fled away, twenty-seven ships escaped, but seventeen were taken by the English; and the King claimed the victory.

“ On the twenty-eighth of August, the same year, died Philip of Valois, King of France, after a short illness. He was succeeded by his son John duke of Normandy, who was solemnly crowned on the seventeenth of September following. He entered Paris on the seventeenth of October, and celebrated his inauguration with great splendour and magnificence. These things happened before the expiration of the truce between France and England.

“ In those days there was a war between the Caliph of Babylon and the King of Armenia; the latter being a Christian, and the injured party, invited the Christian knights from all parts, to his aid. Many of the Cypriotes and Rhodians engaged in his service.

“ King Philip of Valois had a natural son, whom he called sir Thomas de la Marche, but he was more known by the title of bastard of France. This gentleman accused a Cypriote knight, called John di Vesconti, of treason against the confederates, by entering into a
treaty

treaty with the Saracens, and engaging to deliver the Christians into the hands of their enemies.

“ John di Vesconti denied the charge, and offered to prove his innocence by single combat.

“ The confederates held a council of war upon this occasion ; the knights swore to stand to their award. Their judgment was, that they should carry letters from them to Edward King of England, relating fully the cause of their quarrel, desiring that they might fight their combat before him, and that he would be pleased to decide upon it. They appealed to him as the greatest Prince, and the most honourable knight in all Christendom ; and they put this cause into his hands.

“ Now the King of Armenia and his allies were desirous to send these knights to decide their quarrel in a distant country, because they feared it would create dissensions in their army ; one of them being nearly related to the King of France, the other to the King of Cyprus, and they feared to disoblige their friends.

“ These noble knights came to England as friends ; they presented their credentials to the King, and referred their cause to him. The King accepted the trust, and appointed a day for

for a solemn combat at arms. It was on the fourth of October; the King ordered the lists in the court of his palace at Westminster; the King himself, the Prince of Wales, and the whole court, were spectators of this combat.

“ They fought first on horseback, and afterwards on foot; the combat was long and obstinate, but at length sir Thomas de la Marche gained the advantage, and Vesconti cried aloud for mercy.

“ The King threw his wardour down, and the marshal cried, Stop! Then the King declared the French knight the victor, and the other to remain at his mercy, according to the law of arms.

“ Sir Thomas de la Marche being satisfied with so clear and honourable a proof of his innocence, would not use his power over his enemy; he only presented him to the Prince of Wales, and desired him to use the prisoner at his discretion. He then went to church, and with great devotion dedicated his armour to St. George, the patron of England, in the cathedral of St. Paul, London.

“ The King received and rewarded sir Thomas de la Marche, and kept him several days as his guest. Afterwards he sent him home honourably,

honourably, with recommendations to his brother King John of France.

"The Prince of Wales soon after gave Vesconti his full liberty, out of respect to the King of Cyprus, and he returned to his own country.

"The King of France, hearing the history of this adventure, was highly offended that a Frenchman, and one of his own blood, should engage in a combat of so much consequence, before the King of England his enemy; and though sir Thomas had gained much honour in the late war, and was conqueror in the duel, he resented his conduct deeply, and forbid him his presence.

"Sir Thomas earnestly solicited for admission to him, believing he could take off the edge of his displeasure, and should excuse every part of his conduct. He told the King it was ordered by the confederate generals, that both he and his enemy should be judged by the King of England. He extolled King Edward's honour and generosity, by whose goodness he was restored to his country, and put into a capacity to serve his King, as he had ever served his father, of blessed memory.

"The

“ The praises of King Edward still more inflamed the King’s anger and resentment.

“ The earl of Eu being present, hoping to soften the King, confirmed all that the other had said in praise of the King of England; adding, “ That he was entirely free from “ hatred to any man, and from envy of the “ merits or success of other Princes.”

“ These praises inflamed the passions of King John; envy and jealousy took possession of his heart; and the King of England being out of the reach of his power, he resolved to wreak his vengeance on these two noble gentlemen. He threw them into prison immediately; he brought a charge of treason against them, which, however was never fairly proved; and three days after, he caused them to be beheaded.

“ And here we may observe the contrast between King Edward and King John, when we call to mind the noble behaviour of the former to his enemy, sir Eustace de Ribemont, who was near vanquishing him in fight; and the baseness and cruelty of the latter, in putting to death two loyal subjects, because they paid due respect to the royal virtues of King Edward.

“ I shall

“ I shall speak only of one more event of this memorable year.

“ David King of Scotland, had been many years a prisoner in England: King Edward knew that whenever he was absent, the Scots raised troubles in the northern parts of England; he demanded a large ransom, which the Scots were unable or unwilling to pay, for the redeeming their King.

“ This year commissioners on both sides were appointed to treat of this ransom, and of a final peace between the two nations, but the treaty came to nothing; nevertheless, the King permitted his royal prisoner to visit Scotland on his parole: he hoped to have found his subjects more forward to recal him home; but they refused to comply with King Edward's demands, and the King returned to England six months after. His hostages met him at Berwick, and from thence went home to Scotland.

“ This King David was an excellent Prince, virtuous and pious; the only thing in which he appears deficient, is, in wanting that bold and audacious spirit, by which men push their way through all dangers and difficulties, and is what qualifies them to govern a brave and turbulent people.

“ In

“ In the beginning of the year 1351, the King made preparations for crossing the sea; but his going was postponed to some months after. The King held his parliament at Westminster; he conferred honours upon several persons of high birth and character. Prince Lionel was created earl of Ulster in Ireland; Prince John earl of Richmond; Henry earl of Lancaster, was created Duke of Lancaster; he was, after the King's children, the first subject in England, and of the blood royal.

“ John, earl of Kent, died in the flower of his age, being lately married to Elizabeth daughter of the earl of Juliers; he also was nearly related to the King. His great possessions and honours descended to his sister, the lady Joanna, commonly called the fair maid of Kent. She was at that time the wife of Thomas lord Holland. I shall have occasion to say much of this lady hereafter, for she was the greatest and most powerful of all my enemies.

“ In the month of January, this year, I had a little sister born, who, as I have been told, was the exact resemblance of my mother.

She

She is at this time the wife of the noble Valeran Count de St. Paul, of the house of Luxemburgh: I look upon this happy marriage as one of the most fortunate events of my life.

“ The Prince continued to visit Clarendon as often as his leisure would permit; he spent many happy hours there; and his company was truly estimated by her, who thought her days a blank during his absence.

“ In the course of this year, the Prince reconciled the lord Morley to his son's marriage. He presented sir Roger and his lady to his father and mother. Sir Roger held in his arms his first-born son, then fourteen months old, and Gracienne held the second, who was two months old at that time.

“ The parents could not resist these young petitioners; they received them into their arms; they forgave, and blessed the happy pair.

“ The Prince spoke of them as his chosen friends, and his guests at Clarendon; he claimed a share in Gracienne's happiness, for she was his captive, and he had been her guardian and protector.

“ The

“ The Prince had offered to carry Adela with him to London ; but she declined going, and he did not urge it. “ I stand in such a situation,” said she, “ that you cannot with any propriety introduce me to any of your relations, or my sister’s. You will only see me for a few minutes, and that by stealth. When you honour me with your company here, you are at home, and at your ease ; these moments are precious to me. I will wait patiently for the return of all those most dear to me. The attendance upon my dear babes is my duty, and my pleasure ; their company will suffice till you return hither.”

“ The Prince gave his consent ; he left his trusty David Howell and her faithful Madelaine to be her chief attendants, and other menial servants for the inferior offices.

“ Their adieus were tender, and lady Morley promised to return as soon as she had paid her duty to sir Roger’s parents and relations.

“ It was the autumn season. Adela frequently walked in the park amidst the groves ; there were seats at convenient distances for those who were tired ; here she would sit, and hear the sweet birds sing, and meditate upon her absent

lord. When uneasy thoughts rose in her bosom, his idea came to her relief, and put them all to flight.

“ She was generally attended by two maidens, carrying her two babes ; she carested them by turns, and the eldest began to frame a language of his own, and took notice of objects around him. Every ray of his dawning reason was like the distant view of a beautiful prospect to his delighted mother’s heart, and she fondly thought him the most promising of all children ; for which every tender mother will forgive her.

“ One evening, as she was thus amusing herself, she perceived the wind to grow cool, and the children seemed to shrink at it. She ordered the maidens to carry them home, and to send Madelaine to her.

“ While she was sitting alone, she heard the warblings of a shepherd’s pipe, which, wafted to her ear by the wind, and receding as it fell, gave her an additional pleasure ; the whispering of the wind through the leaves completed the concert, and it seemed like the music of an invisible choir.

“ The sound of the pipe seemed to grow louder ; it approached nearer ; at length the piper came in sight. He seemed a shepherd ; but

but he was dressed too fantastically ; he wore a sash of fine red stuff across his left shoulder, and it crossed his body, and was tied near his right knee ; on his head a kind of cap, resembling a Scot's bonnet, tied with blue ribbands ; and his buskins tied with the same.

“ Adela was surprised at his figure, and wondered what brought him there. He approached her ; he kneeled on one knee, and held a crook in his hand ; he began a formal and romantic speech to this purpose. “ Beautiful lady ! Can you tell me any tidings of a “ stray lamb ? Have you seen one pass by “ you ? ”

“ Adela began to suspect this was only a pretence to speak to her. “ I have seen no “ lamb,” said she, “ nor is it possible that I “ should. This park belongs to the Prince of “ Wales, and none are suffered to keep sheep “ here.”

“ Oh ! charming beauty ! Could you be “ cruel to a shepherd, who is seeking for what “ he has lost ; if not a lamb, something of “ greater value ? ”

“ It behoves me to take care, lest a wolf “ should have forced a way into these groves : “ I will order the keeper of them to expel it.”

"You have the face of an angel," said the shepherd, "but the heart of a tyger. Oh lady! listen to an unhappy youth, whose heart has been struck by the lightning of your eyes."

"Forbear this language, man; know that I am devoted to another, and it is sacrilege to speak to me on such a subject. Go your way, and come here no more."

"Are you indeed married? satisfy me of that."

"Begone," said Adela. "I will order my servants to turn you out of this place."

"At this minute Madelaine came up to her mistress, followed by a man-servant. The shepherd retired, and Adela related her adventure. She ordered the man to see her safe home, and then to get some of his fellows together, and drive that intruder out of the park.

"It was some time before this could be done; they fought in vain; the man was either gone away, or was retired to some place of safety.

"After this adventure, Adela feared to go out of sight of Queen-Manour, but she found walking in the air necessary to her health; she took the two maidens with the children as before,

before, but ordered two men-servants to follow them at a certain distance; and in case any intruders should approach, one of them should return to the house, and bring others to their assistance. Thus accompanied, she walked every day when the weather would permit.

“ Another time, she met a pilgrim in her walks, who forced a conversation with her; he told her a romantic story of misfortunes and distresses, which seemed to her more imaginary than real. She began to suspect another impostor, or perhaps the same in another form. She looked earnestly at him, and his eye fell under the scrutiny of her’s. She hastily bade him farewell, and returned homewards. She turned about, and saw the man standing still, and observing the way she took. She was convinced that some interloper was lurking about the park, and resolved not to stir out without proper attendants.

“ A few days after, her maidens told her that a young maid had begged them to introduce her to their mistress. That she was an unfortunate girl of good birth, but reduced to poverty; and hearing of the goodness of the lady they served, she wished to serve her like-

wife, and would gladly accept of any office she would please to appoint her.

“Adela gave permission for her to come into her apartment, but ordered Madelaine and the other maidens to stay with her.

“She came in with a languishing air, and affected deep melancholy; often wiping her eyes, but shedding no tears. Adela bade her speak for herself.

“She began a speech of flattering import, concerning the beauty and graciousness of the lady or Princess of Clarendon.

“Adela bade her shorten her speech, which was already too long. “I live here in retirement,” said she, “and neither my virtues nor my faults are ever spoken of. Your tale begins with flattery and falsehood, I fear it cannot end well either for you or me.”

“The maiden told part of the story she had prepared; she was often interrupted, and desired to shorten it. She entreated to be received into the family. She was refused; she was told that no strangers could be received there. The lady had a brother and a sister, who were absent, but would very soon return; she did nothing without their advice; she had no need

need of any more domestics ; and therefore it was in vain to ask it.

“ The dolorous lady kneeled, and implored to be accepted, but the lady of Clarendon was inflexible.

“ The attendants were silent observers of the scene. Their lady desired them to conduct the maiden out of the house ; she offered her some money ; it was refused indignantly. It was with some difficulty they could prevail on her to withdraw.

“ Adela was under some apprehensions of mischief ; but she could not understand, nor explain them. She gave charge to all her servants not to admit any strangers into the house, under any pretence whatsoever.

“ Some beggars came to the door two days after ; they were importunate and troublesome, and were obliged to be driven away.

“ David Howell was alarmed at these frequent intruders ; he consulted his lady ; she desired him to be particularly careful of the door of communication with the subterraneous apartments. He said he had no fear of danger that way. The door was of hammered iron, plated chequerwise with bars of the same, secured with a lock of curious device, and three

bolts beside. Nevertheless he would watch himself sometimes there, and always have a trusty servant stationed there beside.

“ David took his station there the night after; he heard several knocks at the iron door; he answered them on his side by three knocks still louder.

“ A minute’s pause ensued, and then the knockings were repeated. David assumed a deep and awful tone of voice, in order to frighten this intruder. “ What bold audacious villain presumes to violate this “ sanctuary? Know that this asylum is impent-
“ trable; but the attempt alone incurs punish-
“ ment. The rod is lifted up against thee;
“ and before this time to morrow, thou shalt
“ receive the punishment due to a robber and
“ an assassin.”

“ Here David ceased, and the knockings ceased also. He went to a trusty servant, whom he had stationed within call, and thus bespoke him. “ Hugolin, there is mischief
“ in the wind; some villain hath got into
“ the cellars of King-Manour, and means to
“ break into this house also. Early in the
“ morning, go thou to Old Sarum, and wait
“ on the Mayor, who knows me well. Thou
“ shal

" shalt carry a letter from me to him, telling
 " him all that hath passed here, and requesting
 " a search-warrant and a posse of men, to
 " search for and apprehend certain robbers,
 " who have broken into the palace of King-
 " Manour, and have attempted to make their
 " way into this house also. Stay thou there
 " till the peace-officers are ready, and then
 " return with them to the search, which
 " must be strict and wary. Say thou nothing
 " to thy fellows till thou return: I will be ready
 " to meet thee with the keys. I shall say no-
 " thing to my lady till the villains are secured;
 " her peace must not be disturbed; but when
 " all is over, she will be happy and secure."

" Hugolin promised to obey his orders;
 they both watched the remainder of the night,
 but heard no more noise.

" As soon as day-light appeared, Hugolin
 went on his errand, and David returned to
 the duties of his office. He told his lady all
 was safe, and that he had laid a scheme to
 discover those who had presumed to intrude
 upon her retirement.

" It was noon before Hugolin returned,
 attended by the peace-officers, and a warrant
 from the Mayor of Sarum.

“ David Howell went to King-Manour, carrying the keys with him; he admitted the peace-officers and their followers. He set a watch at the outward door, and then went on to search the house.

“ The intruders retreated from room to room, and at length to the cellars. At last they were taken in the passage next to the iron door : they were three persons, two men and a woman. They made some resistance; but were soon overpowered. Master Howell ordered them to be committed to prison as robbers and housebreakers.

“ The younger man was full of rage at the accusation; he denied the charge vehemently; said he was a gentleman, and expected to be treated as such.

“ David said, “ These two houses belong to
“ my lord and master, the Prince of Wales;
“ any man, who makes a forcible entry upon
“ another man’s premises, becomes a house-
“ breaker, whatever he might be before. You
“ shall lie in prison till my lord comes here,
“ and then you shall render account to him.
“ I charge you, officers of the peace of our
“ lord the king, with these persons; I will be
“ answerable for any blame you may incur.”

“ They

“ They were secured and bound, and taken into custody; and then Master Howell invited them all to go to Queen-Manour, take some rest and refreshment, and then return to Sarum.

“ While this was doing, David waited on his lady, and told her all that had been done for her service. She thanked him for his courage and fidelity. She sent money to be distributed among the company that had taken the prisoners. She ordered Madelaine to see them, and observe whether she knew them.

“ Upon her return, she declared that the young man was the same who appeared as a shepherd in the park, and the woman the same that offered herself as a maid-servant. The elder man seemed to be servant to the others.

“ They all seemed to resent the treatment they received, and threatened Master Howell with the effects of their resentment.

“ Adela was troubled with anxieties and apprehensions; but they were all dispelled by the arrival of her beloved master, who came to visit and comfort her in the absence of her sister and brother.

“ The Prince, after being informed of the

alarms his Adela had sustained, went over to Sarum, attended by David Howell and the other servants, who were present at the taking of the prisoners, and heard them examined before the Mayor.

"They were reserved and angry, and would give no account of themselves.

"If you shew no respect to my office," said the Mayor, "at least shew some to the most noble personage, in whose presence you stand."

"Who is it that we stand before?" said the young man.

"The Prince waved his hand, prevented the Mayor, and spoke. "I am a Peer of the realm among Peers, a gentleman among gentlemen, and I know what is due to that character. Speak to me freely, and fear nothing."

"I have nothing to fear; for I have done nothing to deserve punishment," said the youth saucily.

"Then I will speak to you as the master of Clarendon; you have broken into my house; you have insulted my servants; and you have terrified a lady who is under my protection. These are not the actions of a gentleman."

“gentleman. You refuse therefore to ac-
 “count for them as such; and I must desire
 “the Mayor to proceed against you as a
 “housebreaker. Unless,” said the Prince,
 “after a pause, you should repent of your
 “behaviour, and seek to make me your
 “friend.”

“The Mayor then said, “You are before
 “the Prince of Wales; look to your behavi-
 “our. I am every good man’s friend, and
 “no man’s enemy, any further than he of-
 “fends against God, the King, and the
 “laws.”

“The young man was abashed; he bowed
 to the Prince, as did also his companions.

“The Prince urged him to speak; which
 with great reluctance he did at last.

“He said his name was Gilbert Palmer;
 “that he and his sister were orphans left under
 “the care of an aunt, a widow, who lived at
 “Winchester. That he was brought up
 “there and designed for the church, but had
 “no vocation to it.

“That their aunt kept him and his sister
 “at home, and used great strictness and se-
 “verity with them; that they had a great
 “desire to see the world and its ways; and
 “they

“ they resolved, as soon as they should come
 “ of age and be freed from their guardians,
 “ they would break away from their aunt,
 “ and visit all the places in the neighbour-
 “ hood first, and afterwards go to London.

“ They had engaged a servant of their fa-
 “ mily to attend them, and to keep their
 “ secret. They first visited Sarum ; and
 “ hearing of the beauties of Clarendon, they
 “ resolved to go thither next. They were
 “ charmed with the place, and wandered
 “ about the park for many days, sleeping
 “ in the town of Clarendon every night, at
 “ a publick house of entertainment.

“ In the course of their wanderings, they
 “ saw two charming ladies walking frequently,
 “ attended by women-servants. That he
 “ (Gilbert) was struck with the beauty of the
 “ younger lady ; that he forgot all his schemes
 “ and projects, and only thought how to get
 “ into that lady’s company.

“ That he daily enquired who she was.
 “ He was told that these ladies lived at Queen
 “ Manour ; that the eldest was married, the
 “ younger single ; this encouraged his hopes
 “ and quickened his desires. That he heard
 “ the married lady and her husband were gone
 “ a journey,

“ a journey, and he thought this the only
 “ time to gain admittance to the other.

“ He found a kind of cave under a cliff,
 “ and spent most of his days there, watching
 “ for the lady’s appearance, and retiring when
 “ observed. At length he found an opportunity to speak with her.”

“ He then related all that had passed between him and Adela; the various contrivances he had used, and the bad success of them all; his sister’s scheme to introduce herself into the family, and the failure of it.

“ That he grew mad and desperate, yet would not give over his pursuit; and at length getting by a cellar-window into King-Manour, and finding it uninhabited, he determined to make his residence there; at least till the proprietors should come there. That he thought the iron door contained some mystery, which he tried to explain, and this was the cause of his being made a prisoner.

“ The Prince thanked him for his communications; he was ready to forgive his intrusion into his premises, and all other irregularities, upon condition that he gave over his pursuit of the lady, and gave his word and honour never to enter Clarendon park again.

“ And

“ And why must I do this ? ” said Gilbert.

“ Because that lady has contracted an indissoluble engagement with another man.”

“ I was assured she was not married.”

“ You were misinformed. You must give up all thoughts of her, and promise what I require ; do this, and I will take care of your fortunes ; I will send your sister home to her aunt, and she may be thankful that her wild excursion ends so well.

“ The young man could not resolve to make the promise required immediately ; the girl could not bear the thoughts of returning to her aunt ; she besought the Prince to prevail on the lady to take her under her protection.

“ That I will not do,” said the Prince. “ She has refused it once, and she shall not be importuned any further. You must all remain under confinement, till you resolve to comply with my conditions, which are not hard or unjust ones. Mr. Mayor, I commit those persons to your care ; let them be well treated and attended : as soon as they signify their acceptance of my terms, I will see them again, and do all that I have promised for their service.”

“ The Prince and his servants returned to Clarendon,

Clarendon, and the prisoners returned to their place of confinement.

“ He told Adela, that she would have nothing to fear henceforward from those young people ; that a trick of youth had carried them from home ; that they had paid dearly for their frolic, and would soon be at a distance from Clarendon.

“ David Howell visited the Mayor the next day ; he talked with the prisoners, and exhorted them to obey the Prince. He urged the great moderation the Prince had shewn, when having it in his power to punish them by the law, he was willing to deliver them from its danger. That few men in his situation would so easily forgive an avowed attempt upon a lady who was very dear to him, and under his protection.

“ Gilbert desired an explanation of the lady’s connexion. David told him she was the mother of two children by the Prince.

“ The young man was thunderstruck ; he could not speak for some minutes. At last he said, “ I am convinced, and undone ! Had
 “ she been free, I would have gone through
 “ fire and water to make her mine ; but, as
 “ she is another’s, she is sacred to me. Present
 “ my

“ my duty to the Prince ; say I ask his pardon
 “ for all my madness and folly, and I remain
 “ wholly at his disposal.”

“ David assured him he might rely upon the Prince’s word, and expect his favour and protection. He left him, and returned to Clarendon with these tidings.

“ The Prince sent messengers to the old lady at Winchester, signifying, that he had found two stray lambs upon his premises at Clarendon ; that his officers had pounded them ; but he was minded to release them, upon condition that she would pardon and receive them into her pasture again. He would take her nephew into his service, and send her niece home, upon conditions of peace and reconciliation.

“ These messengers returned with a letter of thanks and compliments for his highness’s favour and protection to her children, and promises of pardon and reception.

“ The following day, the Prince sent the young lady home well attended, and set the young man at liberty, upon his parole, that he should not go out of the town of Sarum, till he should send for him to attend him to London.

“ Thus

“ Thus of a wild and idle youth, the Prince made an honest man ; of an enemy a friend, and a faithful servant.

“ The Prince staid at Clarendon several weeks, until the return of sir Roger and lady Morley. They had a joyful meeting : they left their eldest son with lord and lady Morley, and brought the younger, who was still at the breast, home with them.

“ Adela had never before enjoyed the Prince’s company so long ; nor did she ever again. He told the story of her alarms to her friends, and said he should now leave her with cheerfulness. Adela wished that he was only the keeper of that charming park, and she the shepherdess, and his inseparable companion ; but fate ordained him the victim of royalty, and her that of love.

“ On the day of his departure, the Prince sent messengers to fetch Gilbert Palmer to the gate of Clarendon Park : that young man was so punctual to his promise, that he refused to enter it. He joined the Prince’s train, and went with them to London.

“ Before the truce between France and England expired, the two Kings sent commissioners to Avignon to treat of a lasting peace,
under

under the mediation of the Pope. The conditions proposed were, that the King of England should relinquish his title and claim to the crown of France, and that the King of France should entirely resign to him the duchy of Guienne, and all its dependencies, free of all homage and subjection.

“ So many demurs and delays were used by the French commissioners, and the Pope shewed so much partiality to them, that the duke of Lancaster, tired with so many delays and artifices, proposed to the other commissioners to break off the treaty and return home, which they did a few days after.

“ The King of England, provoked by this deceitful dealing, began to make preparations for war, and resolved to take the field as soon as the truce was expired: nevertheless the truce was afterwards renewed for another year.

“ In this year, King John of France instituted, or revived, the Order of the Star, that he might equal King Edward's Order of the Garter, and held a magnificent Chapter at Paris.

“ The knights of the first Chapter were but eighteen; but others were added afterwards: the first were as follows:

1. “ John

1. " John King of France, the Sovereign.
2. " Philip duke of Orleans, his only brother.
3. " Charles of France, the Dauphin,
4. " Lewis duke of Anjou,
5. " John duke of Berry,
6. " Philip duke of Touraine,
7. " Charles King of Navarre.
8. " Peter duke of Bourbon.
9. " James of Bourbon, count de la Marche.
10. " Charles de la Cerda (of Spain), Count D'Angouleme.
11. " Arnaud D' Endregban,
12. " John count de Clermont,
13. " Geoffrey count de Charney, chamberlain of France.
14. " Charles count de Tancarville.
15. " Walter de Brienne, duke of Athenes.
16. " John of Artois, earl of Eu.
17. " Charles of Artois, count de Longueville.
18. " John viscount de Melun.

The King's Sons.

Marbials
of
France.

" These knights bore for their cognizance a bright star on the crest of their helmets, and about

about their necks, and the same embroidered upon their surcoats before their breasts.

“ Their institution was in October ; but the subsequent Chapters were held on the day of the three Kings of Cologne, because the star that directed these Kings was chosen for the emblem of the Order.

“ This Order was not founded under the auspices of a good star ; for it soon fell into contempt. Charles the Fifth, the successor of King John, left it wholly to the archers of his guard, and to officers of the lowest order.

“ During these intervals of treaties and truces, the army and its officers enjoyed the company of their relations and friends. The Prince saw his Adela frequently, and shared her pleasure in the promises of his children. Adela brought forth a dead child this year.

“ In this interval of inactivity, Henry, the great Duke of Lancaster, asked and obtained the King's licence to take a journey into Prussia, to fight against the Infidels, who had attacked the knights of the Teutonic order. He was accompanied by William lord Roos, and many other young men of high birth and qualities.

“ In their journey through Germany, they
were

were arrested and thrown into prison, from whence they were not released, till they had paid the sum of three thousand crowns by way of ransom.

“ The duke resented deeply this affront; however he proceeded on his journey, resolving to take notice of it at his return. They were again stopped on their way by the news of a truce concluded between the powers at war, and they returned to Cologne.

“ He was there informed that Otho duke of Brunswick was the author of his arrest and imprisonment, and that he was meditating to send him as a prisoner to the King of France, but the ransom tempted him to accept it rather.

“ The Duke of Lancaster declared in the cathedral of Cologne, in presence of the marquis of Juliers, and many other nobles of Germany, “ That Otho duke of Brunswick had basely caused him to be arrested and imprisoned in his journey; that he had never given him any cause of offence, and it was unworthy of a Prince and unlike a gentleman, to intercept strangers and knights in their pilgrimage. That he would resent it as a knight ought to do; and that the said Otho should find him
at

at all times ready to perform the part of a gentleman and a soldier."

" These words were reported to the duke of Brunswick, who soon after sent a challenge to the duke of Lancaster, in the following form of words.

" Otho, by the grace of God, duke of
" Brunswick, lord of Thuringen, &c. to the
" most excellent Prince Henry duke of
" Lancaster.

" Know you, that the words which you
" spoke personally, with your own mouth, in
" the great church of Cologne, by name St.
" Peter's, on Friday after Easter last past, in
" presence of the noble Prince the marquis of
" Juliers, and many other lords, knights,
" esquires and citizens: Those words were
" unadvised, rash, and false also. This
" I will maintain by my body against your
" body, man against man, a true and loyal
" Prince and knight, against a rash, false,
" wicked, and unworthy knight. And this I
" will perform at the time and place which
" our lord the King of France shall appoint;
" and thither shall be brought a safe-conduct
" from the King, whom I shall request to do
" it

“ it presently, that this matter may not be
“ delayed.

“ Signed and dated, &c.”

“ This letter was delivered to the duke unsealed. He sent over two knights, to be assured of the authenticity of this letter, and desired it might be sealed with the duke’s own coat of arms.

“ Upon their return, he obtained the King’s permission to answer this challenge.

“ He then prepared to meet the duke of Brunswick, and sent messengers to tell the duke he would meet him between Calais and Paris.

“ He went over to Calais, attended by fifty knights, beside esquires, gentlemen, and servants. He was met at Guisnes by the lord John Clermont, marshal of France, and a noble train of knights and men of arms. They conducted him to Hesden. There he was met by the count de la Marche, and a suite of honourable gentlemen; and as he approached Paris, a third body of lords, knights and gentlemen, came by express command of the King of France, to do him honour, and conduct him to the court. There

was the greatest number of strangers ever known, came to Paris see this combat between two such great Princes.

“The duke of Lancaster was of such a respectable character for his virtues, as well as high birth, that all men paid him the greatest homage and attention; but particularly Charles King of Navarre shewed him marks of the highest regard, and managed his affairs with great assiduity.

“The King of France sent for him to the palace, and gave him a truly royal reception. All the great men assembled at Paris, used their endeavours to compromise the quarrel between these Princes, but all overtures were ineffectual; the duke of Lancaster maintained the truth and justice of his cause, and the German Prince utterly denying the accusation.

“Upon the day appointed by the King of France, the lists were opened in a field near Paris; the combatants met; the King of France with all his first nobility, and an infinite number of people, were present,

“The two knights made oath that their cause was just, and prepared for combat. As soon as they had made oath, the spectators observed that the duke of Brunswick’s courage seemed

seemed to fail him ; his countenance changed ; he turned pale as death ; his limbs trembled ; and he seemed ready to faint. He dropped his shield three times, and was so disconcerted, that his friends would not suffer him to engage in such a state of trepidation.

“ The duke of Lancaster sat mounted, with his spear upright, in a steady and courageous manner, and waited for his enemy with such composure, that all men admired his gallant behaviour.

“ The duke of Brunswick submitted his quarrel to the King of France, and offered to withdraw his challenge. His friends made proposals of peace to the duke of Lancaster ; but he maintained the justice of his cause, and would listen to no compromise ; his honour was engaged, and he would accept of no alternative, but that his enemy should either fight him, or acknowledge himself to be vanquished.

“ Upon this declaration, the duke of Brunswick renounced his challenge, and declined the combat without any reservation ; submitting himself entirely to the award and disposal of the King of France.

“ King John and his nobility were all par-

tial to the duke of Brunswick ; but they were ashamed of his pusillanimity, and they could not but admire the noble behaviour of the duke of Lancaster, who was universally respected for his high birth and heroick virtues.

“ They mediated with the duke of Lancaster ; they gave him the honours of the day, and allowed him to go last out of the field.

“ The King of France invited both the Princes to a great feast, and reconciled them in appearance ; but the duke of Lancaster carried in his bosom a sovereign contempt of his proud and impotent enemy.

“ He returned home covered with glory, and employed himself in acts of piety, charity, and generosity ; and his character was honoured and celebrated in all parts of Europe.

“ In the conclusion of the year 1352, died the noble Prince John Plantagenet, earl of Kent, who was in the flower of his age, and but lately married to a daughter of the marquis of Juliers. He was succeeded in his fortune and honours by the lady Joanna, his sister, the wife of Thomas lord Holland ; a lady, whom I have reason to remember to the end of my life : but I shall have occasion to speak more fully of her hereafter.

“ At

“ At this time I was happy in the affection of my parents and relations, an innocent and playful creature, riding upon a stick, with my cousin Morley, round Clarendon park.

“ In the next year, 1353, the lords Roger Mortimer, and Richard Fitz-Alan, were restored in blood to all the rights of their fathers. The King made a reconciliation between them, and promoted a marriage between the two families, to confirm and establish a lasting peace. Edmund, son and heir to Fitz-Alan, married Alice, the daughter of lord Mortimer, and the King gave the lady a thousand pounds to her fortune.

“ The Prince of Wales had lived with the fair Adela in a state of mutual affection and confidence, which had neither been interrupted nor diminished: he gave her his love entire, and he had never a wish towards any other woman. Princes have always claimed some indulgences of this kind; none had more excuse: his constancy and esteem gave a respectability to his attachment, and even lady Morley respected it.

“ Several ladies of high birth had been proposed to the Prince; he always declined marriage, and when the King urged it, he

told him, "that he had so many other sons,
"that he could never want an heir."

"The King replied, "that it was his
"duty to provide for the succession, and both
"himself and his people desired and expected
"an heir from him in preference to any other
"person."

"The Prince begged permission to decline
the present proposal, and to defer all thoughts
of marriage to some distant period.

"Perhaps it was necessary that this tie
should be broken, that the Prince's heart being
set at liberty, he might in due time give an
heir to the kingdom. The time approached
when this event was to happen.

"Adela fell into a sudden decline: the ro-
ses forsook her cheek; she grew pale, weak
and languished, a slow fever devoured her
blood and spirits. The Prince soon perceived
it, and took every method to restore her
health.

"Lady Morley nursed her with the ut-
most tenderness and affection. Physicians
were sent from the capital; all their skill was
in vain. She bore her sickness without one
complaint; all she desired was the company
of

of her beloved Prince and her children; she said this was her best and only remedy.

“ The priests who attended her, would have enjoined her penances, but she was too weak to bear them; they could not prevail with her to say she repented of her connexion with the Prince; yet she asked pardon of heaven for all her sins, and desired the prayers of all around her.

“ She died in the arms of her adored Prince, after recommending her children to his paternal care.

“ The Prince was at first inconsolable. He shut himself into his own apartment, and would see nobody for twelve hours.

“ Sir Roger Morley begged admittance to him, which with much difficulty he granted.

“ He told him, “ that his servants and “ friends were under great apprehensions that “ his health would suffer; he begged him to “ consider the consequences to the King and “ the people, and to his faithful servants, and “ to his dear children also.”

“ It is therefore,” said the Prince, “ that “ I retire from company. I would not be “ seen, till I can behave with that firmness

"that becomes my situation and character."

"That is like your highness; but you have fasted long; you must want refreshment: permit me to bring some to you."

"Nature claims her rights," said the Prince, "I consent to receive food and refreshment; but when I leave this apartment, I must see lady Morley; I must see the children; every object will renew my grief."

"That is true, my lord; but the longer these things are deferred, the more painful they become; the sooner you go through them, the sooner the effect wears off. See your friends; permit them to weep with you. In sharing your grief, they will afford you consolation. Father Peter begs leave to see you, in order to receive your commands relative to the last offices."

"You are right," said the Prince. "It is my duty to give attention to these things. I will exert myself as I ought; but, oh! Morley, consider my loss; the sweetest, the fairest, the most faithful of women."

"Here the Prince turned about and hid his face. Sir Roger wept with him. He said, 'It is our loss also, my lord. She was our
sister,

"sister, our friend, our beloved one. We
 "must submit to the will of heaven; but we
 "shall never forget her." "You will never
 "see her like again." "Never, my lord."

"You are indeed my friend; you recal me
 "to my duty.—Send Father Peter to me
 "directly."

"Sir Roger brought him to the Prince and
 staid with him. He feared he would assume
 the authority of a priest, and reprove him too
 roughly. He checked him several times, and
 made him respect the Prince's sorrow.

"He gave orders for the interment in the
 chapel of Queen-Manour, and resumed his
 dignity of deportment. He ordered his dinner
 to be sent to his apartment; after which he
 went with sir Roger to visit lady Morley.

"They both suffered greatly at this first
 interview. When the Prince recovered his
 voice, he said to lady Morley, "I desire you,
 "madam, to look upon me as a widower; your
 "sister was my wife in the sight of heaven, and
 "as such I shall ever remember her. I claim
 "kindred with you and your family. You
 "must be the mother of my children as well as
 "the aunt."

"She replied, "I accept the office, my lord;

"they shall ever be as dear to me as my own."

"Sir Roger comforted them both; he wished them to defer subjects of grief and tenderness for the present.

"The Prince attended the funeral rites with sir Roger and lady Morley; they would have me carried also in the arms of the faithful Madelaine. All the other attendants followed.

"I still retain some vestiges of this mournful ceremony. There was a solemn mass performed, at which the Prince and all the family attended. As soon as all was over, they retired to their respective apartments.

"Sir Roger advised the Prince to leave Clarendon as soon as possible; he did so a few days after; he visited Bristol, and several other towns, and was some weeks before he returned to London. A veil of grief was spread over his manly countenance; he went little into public, and sought retirement to indulge his grief; for he was above seeking to lose it in frivolous amusements.

"In the course of this year 1354, another treaty was begun; ambassadors from France and England were sent to Avignon.

"On the part of England, the duke of Lancaster,

caster, the earl of Arundel, sir Guy Briant, Bateman bishop of Norwich, and many other gentlemen, to the number of two hundred.

“On the part of France, the duke of Bourbon, the earl of Armagnac, the archbishop of Rouen, the lord Charney, and many other knights and gentlemen.

“The concourse was so great, that the cavalcade was from three o'clock in the afternoon till night, passing the bridge and entering the town.

“The duke of Lancaster distinguished himself from all the other ambassadors by his magnificence, courtesy, and hospitality. It is said that he laid in an hundred tons of the best wines of France, and kept an open table for all the nobility and gentry of both countries. The Pope, the Cardinals, and others of the Pope's officers, said of him, “that he had not his fellow in the world.”

“This treaty, like all the others, came to nothing; neither side would recede from their former demands: only, upon the Pope's urgency, he prevailed for another short truce, from the present Christmas till the Midsummer day following; during which interval, he hoped

to bring forward a plan for a general and lasting peace. The congress broke up, and the ambassadors returned home.

“ The King of England had no expectation from the treaty ; the Prince of Wales was impatient for the expiration of the truce ; they both were of opinion, that an open war was preferable to a deceitful and treacherous treaty ; they made every preparation for renewing the war, when the truce should expire. The Prince strove to dispel his grief in these war-like preparations.

“ I should have told you sooner, that when Gilbert Palmer heard of the death of Adela, from one of the Prince’s servants, who was with him at Clarendon, his grief was immoderate.

“ He had a strong imagination, and was too apt to give way to it. He complained, as if he would presume to blame the decrees of heaven. He blamed the Prince for his noble firmness and moderation ; if he had been blessed with her love, he would not have survived her ; life was not worth accepting to one deprived of her. He was desired to restrain himself, and not utter his rhapsodies. He was told not to appear

appear before the Prince, till he could behave with propriety.

“ Sir Roger Morley took the trouble to convince him of the impropriety of his behaviour, and also taught him to pay attention to those who were nearest to the Prince; but forbade him to wait on him personally, till he had conquered his emotions.

“ The King of France was surrounded with troubles of various kinds, and was obliged to court those who caused them.

“ Charles, the young King of Navarre, was one of the greatest of these disturbers of the King and the kingdom. He married the lady Jane, King John's daughter, and he hoped to find the friendship and duty of a son; but he found it only increased his ambition and his demands.

“ Charles was endowed with beauty, eloquence, strength and courage, affability and address; he was ambitious and artful, and took pleasure in mischief.

“ From the day of his marriage, he warmly pursued his claims to the counties of Brie and Champagne, and also to that of Angouleme.

“ Charles de la Cerda, a Spaniard, was high in the favour of King John; he had created

created him earl of Angouleme, and made him high constable of France.

“The King of Navarre persecuted him with his pretensions, and demanded Angouleme, or an equivalent in money.

“King John ordered him to pay no regard to his claim, and to offer him no equivalent.

“The King of Navarre, enflamed with pride and resentment, conceived the most execrable design.

“The constable, in his castle of de l’Aigle, was in peace, and, as he thought, in safety, but his enemy came upon him unexpectedly, with a band of men, whom he had hired for this purpose. They scaled the castle early in the morning, before break of day they entered the apartments, and murdered the constable in his bed.

“The King of Navarre avowed this atrocious act, and justified it in his letters to the King and his council.

“In the mean time, expecting the King’s resentment, he mustered his forces, fortified his castles, and intrigued with the neighbouring Princes, inviting them to league with him against France.

“He sent his uncle, the earl of Champagne,

to engage his kinsman, the duke of Lancaster, to give him assistance; offering to enter into a league with the King of England.

“ The duke engaged a navy in his service, and victualled it for three months, himself being the high admiral. They sailed from Greenwich, and went round to the Isle of Wight; there he heard that a reconciliation was effected between the two Kings; so he returned back again to the King his master.

“ Though they were in appearance reconciled, they retained a strong resentment against each other. The King of Navarre, conscious of the provocations he had given his father-in-law, could not believe himself forgiven; and the King of France was always full of suspicion that his son-in-law was intriguing with his enemies: his suspicions were too well justified; and at length he found himself under the necessity of providing for the safety of himself and his family; he caused the King of Navarre to be arrested and imprisoned in the castle of Rouen, and four of his great lords and counsellors to be beheaded.

“ The truce between France and England expired on the twenty-fourth of June, 1355; it had been frequently in danger of breaking, but

but had been mended and supported by the mediation of the Pope, and other potentates ; but it would hold together no longer.

“ Both Kings had been several months preparing for war. The Prince of Wales went over to Gascony, attended by the earls of Warwick, Oxford, Salisbury, and Suffolk, and many other knights and gentlemen, one thousand men heavy armed, two thousand four hundred archers, and other light infantry.

“ The King appointed him his lieutenant in the dukedom of Aquitaine, and in all other places in France, with full power to make alliance with other Princes ; to hire and retain men of all countries for his service at his own wages ; and lastly, he gave him a commission to receive the homage and fealty of all the nobility through the realm of France.

“ The Prince sailed successfully, and landed at the port of Garonne, where he was met and welcomed by all the lords, prelates, and gentry of Gascony, who offered themselves to him and his service, provided he would reside with them and defend their country.

“ He first refreshed himself and his army, which he augmented daily, and as soon as he was

was strong enough to take the field, he marched from Bourdeaux in great order.

“ He declared the earl of Warwick his high constable, lord Cobham his marshal, lord Roger Clifford, lord John Beauchamp, sir Richard Stafford, and sir John Wingfield, with five Gascon Barons, colonels and commanders of his first battalion, consisting of four thousand men of arms.

“ In the second battalion was the Prince as general, assisted by the earl of Warwick, Bartholomew lord Burgwash, John lord Lisle, John lord Willoughby, Maurice lord de la Ware, lord John Bourchier, John de Greilly, called the Captal of Buche, John Baron de la Rose, the lord Chaumont, the lord Montferrand, the four last, Barons of Gascony; in this battalion were seven thousand men of arms.

“ The third, or rear, contained four thousand men of arms, commanded by the earls of Suffolk and Salisbury, assisted by the count de Nemours.

“ There were several companies of archers and light troops beside; the whole army amounted to sixty thousand men, which being commanded by such a general, and such expert officers,

officers, might well be deemed formidable to their enemies.

“ The earl of Armagnac was the King of France’s lieutenant in Languedoc ; with him were, first, that renowned warrior Gaston Phœbus, earl of Foix, James earl of Ponthieu, constable of France, John lord Clermont, marshal of France, and other lords ; they had a much greater army than the Prince, but the commanders were disunited, and jealous of each other, so that they could not or would not attempt to stop the victorious progress of the Prince of Wales.

“ In the course of three months, his army over-ran the whole country, as far as Beziere and Narbonne, and he burnt the suburbs of the last.

“ When he came before Carcassone, the citizens offered a large sum of money to redeem their town ; but he answered them, “ He “ did not come thither for the sake of gold, “ but to support and assist his friends, and to “ offend and destroy his enemies.”

“ While the Prince was thus employed in Gascony, the King his father assembled a great army and navy, and lay near the Island of Jersey, expecting that the King of Navarre should

should meet him there, according to an agreement with the duke of Lancaster.

“ Here he lay with his whole fleet, till he heard certain tidings that the King of Navarre was again reconciled to the King of France.

“ When King John heard of his alliance with the King of England, he sent the Queen Dowager, and many lords with her, to offer him all the lands he contended for, and an absolute indemnity for all that was past; the terms were accepted, and they were reconciled, at least for the present time.

“ At the same time, King Edward was informed, that King John had drawn together a great army, and was advancing towards Calais; upon this news, he resolved to cross the sea and give him battle without delay.

“ In this expedition, he was attended by the Princes Lionel and John, Henry duke of Lancaster, the earls of Northampton, Marche, and Stafford; the Barons Percy, Graystoke, and Manny; and many knights and gentlemen.

“ When he landed at Calais, he was joined by many knights of Brabant, Flanders, and the other low countries, with a body of men, whom he retained in his service.

“ At

“ At the head of this army he marched to St. Omer's, near which the King of France lay encamped with all his forces.

“ King John sent a knight, who was formerly a prisoner in England, on a frivolous message, but indeed that he might observe the English army. King Edward allowed him to take a full view of it.

“ The knight, at his return, made such a report of their number and disposition, that King John thought proper to remove from St. Omer's, destroying all the provisions round the country as he went along.

“ King Edward followed him as far as Hesden; but was obliged to return to Calais, for want of provisions for his great army.

“ The King of France sent a select party of his knights to the King of England; they offered to fight a pitched battle with him on the Tuesday following, either army against army, or King against King, body to body.

“ The King told them he would accept their challenge, upon condition that the knights of France would engage to bring their King into the field at the time appointed, or else in default of his coming, to yield themselves prisoners of war.

“ The

" The English nobles offered themselves to be bound in the same penalty for the appearance of King Edward.

" The French knights declined this expedient, and returned to their King.

" The day after, King Edward sent a party of his knights to the King of France, with a challenge to meet him in the field, with three, or four, or six knights on each side. This offer was rejected.

" The English nobles then offered to meet their whole army in battle, either on Friday or Saturday.

" The French lords differed in opinion; the English said, if that displeased them, it should be on Tuesday next, the day appointed by themselves.

" They gave doubtful and prevaricating answers; the English said, they should expect them on the Tuesday, and then retired.

" The King of England expected them on that day, but they came not. The English perceived that they meant to take advantage by delay, and to make them tired of the war.

" Commissioners were appointed on both sides. They struck up a temporary truce till the next Easter; after which King Edward dismissed

dismissed his foreign auxiliaries, and returned to England.

“The Scots broke the truce, and took the town of Berwick by surprise, and entered England with an army; the King found his presence at home necessary to check their progress.

“While King Edward was marching toward Scotland, his victorious son was pursuing his course through Gascony, and the neighbouring provinces. He spent the winter there; but he sent home sir Roger Morley to visit his family, and to bring him an account of his children at Clarendon.

“Lady Morley proposed, with his permission, to remove them with her own, to some place nearer London during the winter.

“Lord Morley wished them to be nearer to his family, that he might see them often.

“Sir Roger took a house at Fulham, and removed them thither.

“He staid with them the months of November, December, and January, but returned to the Prince in Gascony in February.

“The King of France hoped, by his intrigues in Scotland, to find employment for King Edward with the island of Britain, and oblige

oblige him to divide his forces to guard his own dominions.

“ In the mean time, he made preparations for carrying on the war with vigour in the spring. He called an assembly of the states and demanded their assistance.

“ The deputies, zealous for the glory of their King, and the safety of their country, undertook to maintain thirty thousand men at arms for one year certain. New taxes were proposed; particularly a capitation-tax upon all persons within the kingdom. This gave general offence, and produced an insurrection at Arras.

“ The King of Navarre laid hold on this pretence to spread discontents through Normandy. He seduced the Dauphin from his duty to his father, and persuaded him to leave the court, because he had as yet no provision independent of the King.

“ The King wisely resolved to take away his cause of discontent. He conferred on him the dukedom of Normandy, and prevailed on him to give up the King of Navarre, and assist him in a design he had formed to seize the King of Navarre, and all the chiefs of his party.

“ The Dauphin gave up his friends, and assisted

assisted in the most treacherous manner. He invited them to an entertainment at Rouen, and while they sat at table, the King and his troops entered the hall, and ordered all the guests to be apprehended.

“ The count of Harcourt, and the baron of Graville were beheaded ; the King of Navarre was sent to Paris, and from thence to Artois, where he remained under close confinement.

“ The count de Longueville, his brother, enraged at his imprisonment, and Godfrey de Harcourt, exasperated at the execution of his nephew, vowed revenge, fortified their castles, and sent to England for assistance.

“ The King of England, understanding that the King of Navarre was punished for a supposed league with him, sent a manifesto to many different courts, vindicating him from this aspersion.

“ At the same time, he sent a body of troops over, commanded by the lord Stapleton, to assist in the defence of Normandy. He sent a more considerable reinforcement soon after, commanded by the duke of Lancaster; they landed at La Hogue, and were joined by the count de Longueville and Godfrey de Harcourt,

Harcourt, who now acknowledged King Edward as the lawful King of France.

“ They were soon after farther strengthened by the arrival of sir Robert Knolles, with a body of troops from Bretagne under his command.

“ The duke of Lancaster was obliged to go into Bretagne: he divided his forces, and left the remainder under the command of the count de Longueville and Godfrey de Harcourt; they did their duty, but were not strong enough to contend with the army of the duke of Normandy.

“ Harcourt’s detachment was surprised, was defeated, and himself killed. Some advantages were gained by their party in other places; all these were only preludes to the approaching campaign.

“ Here, my dear auditors, I will rest awhile. “ I must enlarge upon the most glorious “ action of my immortal father; after which, I “ shall transfer your attention to my worthless “ self; worthless indeed, in the comparison, yet “ glorying in the relation in which I stand to “ him, and through him, to many noble “ personages.”

“ I confess,” said lady Calverly, “ that

“ what more immediately relates to yourself,
“ will be most interesting to me.”

“ And to me most of any,” said lady
Clarendon.

“ Yet to remind us of the actions of those
“ great men, who have lived in the ages be-
“ fore us, is both entertaining and useful,”
said sir John Calverly.

“ There is much benefit attending it,”
said Clement Woodville. “ While we
“ coolly investigate the characters of great
“ men, we perceive much to admire and imi-
“ tate, and much to blame, and to avoid.

“ The passion for glory is frequently car-
“ ried to excess. Princes sacrifice the lives
“ and properties of their people to it. Thus,
“ while the Kings of England and France
“ were in pursuit of glory and increase of
“ empire, their subjects were suffering under
“ the weight of taxes and impositions. Sir
“ Roger has mentioned those of France, and
“ I dare affirm that England was not less op-
“ pressed by them. The taxes fell upon all
“ degrees of people; even servants and labour-
“ ers were not excepted; they were obliged
“ to pay ten pence or a shilling in the pound,
“ according to the wages they received. Men

“ o

“ of property paid four or five per cent upon
 “ all their estates : the clergy were not excep-
 “ ted. This tax was remarkable for its
 “ universality.”

“ What then are Princes to do, when they
 “ are obliged to go to war?” said sir Roger.

“ I arrest your words,” answered Clement,
 “ *when they are obliged to go to war*, not when
 “ they do it only from ideal motives of glory
 “ and lust of empire. When they make
 “ war in defence of the just rights of their
 “ people, and of their territories, the purses of
 “ all their subjects ought to be open to them,
 “ and they will open them voluntarily. I do
 “ not know an instance in history, of a good
 “ King that was refused aid upon these
 “ occasions. Such was the love of the En-
 “ glish to King Edward, that they willingly
 “ submitted to these heavy taxes, and were
 “ satisfied with a mouthful of glory in the
 “ way of payment. But then he had shewn
 “ a tender and paternal regard for his people
 “ in many other respects; and they hoped
 “ these impositions would be only for a short
 “ time. They would not have submitted
 “ on any account to make them perpetual.
 “ King Edward was strict in the administra-

“ tion of justice and the redress of grievances
 “ of every kind; he believed himself the right
 “ heir of the crown of France. Happy would it
 “ have been for his people, if he had been cured
 “ of his errors at less expence of blood, and
 “ the properties of his subjects ! This claim,
 “ which future ages will call by a different
 “ name, was at last given up. It was not the
 “ interest of either nation that they should fall
 “ under one King. The Salic law supported
 “ the house of Valois, and fixed it in the
 “ throne; but had there been no male heir
 “ found, the French would have chosen another
 “ of m l v, sooner than have placed a King of
 “ England on the throne of France.

“ The sea is the boundary which nature has
 “ placed for the British Empire; were they to
 “ extend it farther, it would in the same pro-
 “ portion be weaker at home. I could extend
 “ these considerations much farther; but I
 “ return to the subject I began with. I venerate
 “ the character of King Edward; I admire that
 “ of the hero his son; but I have ventured to
 “ remove the magic veil which hinders a peo-
 “ ple from seeing their true interest, and Princes
 “ from seeing themselves in the light of fathers
 “ and shepherds of their people; not absolute
 “ masters

“ masters of their lives and properties, but accountable to heaven for the blood that is spilled in support of their imaginary claims.”

“ You are very bold, Clement,” said sir John, “ to speak so freely of Princes. It is well you are in company you can trust.”

“ If what I have said be truth, it signifies not whether I or any other man says it; prove me wrong, and then I submit to correction.”

“ I presume you are no friend to Kings, if you are so severe to one of the greatest and best that ever lived,” said sir Roger.

“ Yes, I am a friend to good Kings, but not a flatterer of bad ones. I revere the constitution of my country; I venerate the father of it: Alfred the Great, one of the greatest Kings, ordered himself to be awakened every morning with this sentence; Remember, oh King, that thou art but a man! This is a proof of real greatness of mind. The great Alfred was the most perfect Prince I ever read of, if but one half of what history says of him be true. He was a real hero, a soldier, a statesman, a poet, a musician, a scholar, an artist, and above all, a Christian. Moderate in prosperity, patient in adversity,

“ indefatigable in working through difficulties,
 “ indomitable in overcoming them. The
 “ father and legislator of his country, the glory
 “ and pride of it.

“ You see I can praise a King, and bow to
 “ his memory. King Edward was a great
 “ man ; seldom has England seen such an one.
 “ I take pleasure in doing justice to his character,
 “ though I have spoken of his errors ; which
 “ is only saying, that Princes are but men.”

“ Sir Roger smiled. “ You have made
 “ amends, in some measure ; but still I think
 “ you are too severe upon war and warriors.”

“ War is the scourge of God ; how should
 “ I speak well of it ? As soon could I praise
 “ pestilence or famine. I deprecate them all.
 “ We have before discussed these subjects of
 “ war and peace ; as I remember we brought
 “ our opinions to a compromise, I rest upon
 “ that.”

“ And here let us leave it,” said sir John,
 “ for the present.”

“ After a short respite, sir Roger resumed his
 narrative.

“ Edward Prince of Wales had reduced the
 greatest part of the Agenois in the course of the
 winter ;

winter; in the remaining months, he refreshed his army, fortified the city of Bourdeaux, and repaired the other castles and cities of Gascony.

“ He set out from Bourdeaux on the sixth of July, at the head of a small army, but well chosen, and of approved valour and conduct. It consisted of two thousand men at arms, that is, heavy and completely armed; six thousand archers, and four thousand infantry.

“ He went through Quercy, Limousin, and Auvergne, maintaining his army at the expence of the country he passed through. Where he found plenty of provisions, he rested and refreshed his men. He took six thousand prisoners, and sent them to Bourdeaux, and ravaged a vast tract of land.

“ From hence he marched into Berry, attacked Bourges and Issodun without success, and took Viezzon by assault.

“ It was here that he was informed that the King of France lay encamped near Chartres, with a mighty army, collected from all parts of the kingdom.

“ He suspecting that the Prince intended to pass the Loire, and the duke of Lancaster to come out of Normandy, disposed his army, so

as to guard all the towns and places near that river.

“ The Prince, being informed of his disposition, resolved to turn to the left to Romorantin, and return through Saintonge to Bourdeaux.

“ A body of five hundred men attempted to cut off his advanced guard ; these were commanded by the lords of Craon and Bouciquat. These were cut off by the Prince’s party, under the lords Chandos and Audley ; most of the French were slain or taken prisoners.

“ The King of France advanced with his great army. He called a council of war, in which it was resolved to attack the English the next day.

“ The Prince was so straitened for provisions, that without a miracle in his favour, he must in a short time have been obliged to capitulate. He thought not of victory, but of a safe retreat.

“ The French trusted in their vast superiority of numbers ; they thought of nothing but victory, and that a defeat was impossible. How often has too great security deceived itself.

“ The Prince was the most valiant man of
his

his time, but he was not desperate; he would not have sacrificed his army to a mad and desperate heroism.

“ His chief officers were men eminent for courage and conduct. Finding themselves obliged to fight this battle against such great odds, they made the best disposition that was in their power.

“ The French demanded the battle with such impatient eagerness, that King John would not disappoint their ardour.

“ He divided his army into three bodies; the first was commanded by the duke of Orleans, his brother; The second under the Dauphin, assisted by his two brothers, Lewis and John;—the third by the King in person, with Philip his youngest son, and his favourite.

“ The King sent the lords of Ribemont, Landas, and Beaujeu, to view the disposition of the enemy; they found them posted among the bushes, hedges, and vineyards, so as to be inaccessible in every quarter, except by a narrow lane lined with hedges, behind which a body of English archers was placed to guard the passage.

“ Ribemont advised the King to dismount all his cavalry, and that three hundred chosen

men, completely armed, should enter the defile, and make way for the attack of the cavaliers.

“ This advice was followed; and all things prepared for the battle.

“ Just at this instant, the cardinal of Perigord came up to the King, and implored him to spare the lives of so many men, as must needs be lost in the attack, and allow him to go to the English army, as a mediator of peace. He did not doubt that he should persuade the Prince of Wales to surrender himself and his army on reasonable terms.

“ The King consented: and he went directly to the Prince, and advised him to treat of peace.

“ The Prince was very sensible of his dangerous situation. He declared himself ready to accept of any terms consistent with his own honour, his father's, and his country's.

“ The Cardinal returned with this answer to King John, who sent back his troops to their quarters, and held a council of war, in which they proposed the most humiliating terms: the cardinal preached moderation; he spent the whole day in going backwards and forwards

wards between the two camps ; and used all his eloquence to promote an accommodation.

“ The Prince of Wales proposed to restore all the places and prisoners he had taken in that campaign ; to abstain for seven years from carrying arms against the King of France, on condition of being allowed to retire unmolested to Bourdeaux.

“ The King of France and his lords, assuring themselves of victory, insisted upon the Prince’s surrendering himself, and an hundred of his best knights, as prisoners of war ; and in that case, the army should be allowed to return home without molestation.

“ The Prince received this proposal with indignation and scorn. He told the cardinal, “ that he and his knights should never be “ taken prisoners but in battle. That he “ would sooner lose his life, than subscribe to “ such base conditions ; that he utterly rejected them as infamous, and would trust the “ event to heaven.”

“ Thus the treaty was broken off, and both armies prepared for an engagement. The cardinal was mortified at the ill success of his endeavours.

“ The French officers were enraged at

these delays; they desired that he would preach no more; for if he came again on this errand, they would not use him so well.

“ He took leave of them, saying, in the words of the Royal Psalmist, “ I labour for peace; but when I speak to them thereof, “ they make themselves ready for battle.”

“ The Prince made use of this interval of treaty to make his camp more defensible; he shewed the greatest coolness and firmness, and his officers seconded all his designs with the utmost confidence.

“ On Monday morning, the French army appeared in the order already described. The Prince’s army was defended by hedges and ditches in front; the flank by a mountain on one side, and on the other by a morass.

“ The Prince of Wales mounted his horse, and spoke to his army. “ Gentlemen, we “ are not the first army that has engaged with “ a superior one; let us not therefore be concerned nor confused at it. Victory consists “ not in a multitude, but is only in the hand “ of God. I have done every thing in my “ power to spare the effusion of Christian “ blood; I do therefore boldly rely on the “ justice of our cause.

“ If

“ If it pleases God, as I trust it will, to grant
 “ us the victory, we shall be the most honoured
 “ and renowned of any men in the world ;
 “ and if the worst happen, that we die in our
 “ just quarrel, it is but paying the debt we owe
 “ to nature, somewhat sooner.

“ I have a father, a great King, valiant
 “ brothers, kinsmen and friends ; you have
 “ also valiant relations, friends, and country-
 “ men. These will revenge our blood, and
 “ make the French dearly repent it. Where-
 “ fore, sirs, I call upon you, for God’s sake, to
 “ be of good courage, and do your duties
 “ bravely. If it please God and St. George,
 “ you shall see me this day perform the part
 “ of a good knight, and a true soldier. En-
 “ gland shall never pay my ransom ; I will
 “ either conquer or die.”

“ This speech encouraged the men wonder-
 fully ; they declared they feared nothing, while
 under the eye of so brave a Prince.

“ The officers likewise, by chearful looks
 and words, animated the soldiers ; and every
 man felt himself an hero.

“ The van was commanded by the earl of
 Warwick, the rear, by the earls of Salisbury
 and Suffolk.

“ The

“ The Prince took his station at the end of the lane, to command the main body, which was extended in a vineyard.

“ John de Greilly, Captal de Buche, was detached with five hundred men, and three hundred archers, to form an ambush, under cover of the trees, bushes, and broken ground, at the foot of the mountain, that they might fall upon the enemy's flank in the heat of the action : the open part of the ground on which the English army stood, was enclosed by the waggons belonging to it.

“ At nine in the morning, the first body of the French army entered the lane with spirit and resolution ; but they were by the English archers, that lined the hedges on each side, so terribly assaulted, that most of them fell, before they could reach the main body of the English army.

“ The marshals Clermont and Andrehan, marching closely behind the first party, were embarrassed by the bodies of the slain and wounded, so that they advanced very slowly ; and the archers gave them no respite nor intermission.

“ When at length they came to the van of the

the Prince's army, the earl of Warwick gave them a very warm reception. The earls of Salisbury and Suffolk, advancing from the rear, compleated their confusion. Clermont was killed on the spot, and Andrehan felled to the ground by the lord Audley, who took him prisoner.

“ The fate of the leaders, and the slaughter that followed, so dismayed their followers, that they fled with the utmost precipitation.

“ They were met by the Dauphin, and his body, who were advancing to the fight, and and were dispirited at the rout of the first party; yet they marched forward resolutely.

“ As soon as they had begun their attack, the Captal de Buche, rushing from his ambush, fell upon their rear with such fury, that they were seized with a general consternation, and betook themselves to flight with the greatest expedition.

“ Those noblemen, who were entrusted with the care of the Dauphin's person, conveyed him and his brothers from the field to Chavigny, under a guard of eight hundred men. The duke of Orleans, with his body, followed the same rout, and were soon out of sight.

“ The Prince of Wales, seeing these two
bodies

bodies broken and dispersed, advanced with his main body to attack the third division, commanded by the King of France, who was prepared to receive him, with courage and steadiness.

“ The Prince and his army began the attack with impetuosity ; but were received with equal courage. The battle continued a long time with doubtful success, till the duke of Athenes, constable of France, was killed, and then his brigade gave way to the English.

“ The Prince and his companions fell into the German cavalry ; the count of Sarbruck was slain, and the count of Nassau taken prisoner, and their followers immediately took to flight.

“ The King of France, attended by his son Philip, who never left his side, endeavoured to rally his troops : he fought on foot with uncommon valour and firmness, till he was deserted by all his followers.

“ In this situation he was met by sir Dennis Morbec, a knight of Artois, who called to him aloud, “ Sir, yield your person, or you are but “ a dead man.”

“ The King answered, “ To whom should
“ I yield ?

"I yield? where is my cousin, the Prince of
"Wales?"

"Sir, he is not here," said the knight;
"but if it please you to yield yourself to me, I
"will bring you safely to the Prince my
"master."

"Who are you, then?"

"I am Dennis of Morbec, formerly your
"servant; I was banished France, and for-
"feited all my property there, and I now serve
"the King of England."

"I yield myself to you," said the King, and
threw his gauntlet to him.

"A party of English, and another of Gas-
cons, came up and claimed the royal prisoner;
they took him from Morbec, but disputed for
him between themselves; he and his son Phi-
lip were in great danger, had not the earl of
Warwick and the lord Cobham interposed.
They made the claimants retire, and took
charge of the King themselves, and conducted
him in safety to the Prince's pavilion; whither
he retired, and was refreshing himself after the
fatigue of the battle.

"He sent out the lords of Warwick and
Cobham to learn the events of the battle, and
the fate of the King of France; by the report
of

of those who came to him, he had reason to believe that the King was either dead, or taken prisoner.

“ The Prince set up his standard, and ordered his trumpets to sound a retreat, and to bring his people round about him.

“ The lords came to him with their royal prisoner, and now the Prince exhibited all the virtues of an hero. He received the King with every mark of respect and tenderness. He presented to him wine and cakes, and would let none serve him but himself.

“ He comforted him under his misfortune, observing that success depends often upon accidental circumstances; but that the King had performed the part of a great general, and undaunted hero; assuring him that he was fallen into the hands of those who knew how to revere his virtues, and respect his misfortunes.

“ He expressed the greatest esteem and affection for all the royal family of France, to whom he had the honour to be related, and promised to use all his influence with his father, to promote an honourable peace, for the advantage of both nations.

“ The Prince waited on the King at supper, and would not be prevailed on to sit down at
the

the same table ; the French nobility, who were prisoners with their King, were astonished and struck with reverential awe, at the Prince's generosity and moderation.

“ The king behaved with great fortitude ; he declared his satisfaction, that since it was his fate to be in a state of captivity, he had the good fortune to fall into the hands of the most brave and generous Prince in the world.

“ This great victory was gained without the loss of one person of distinction in the English army, whereas the French lost the flower of their nobility, who chose rather to die than desert their Sovereign.

“ On the English side, there could be no greater generals, nor more brave and obedient soldiers.

“ On that memorable day, wherein all did their duties so well, it was difficult to distinguish any ; yet the lords of Audley and Chandos were acknowledged as the first of warriors. The former, attended by four esquires, who never left him, rushed into the thickest of the battle, and performed wonders of valour. Their names were Delves of Dodington, Dutton of Dutton, Fowlehurst of Crew, and Hawkeston of Wynehill ;
all

all four Cheshire men. Delves, at his return home, erected in his hall, the statues of the Prince of Wales, the lord Audley, and his four esquires, as a monument of their actions to posterity.

“The lord Audley was very much wounded in the action; as soon as he had a moment’s leisure, the Prince inquired for him; he was told that he lay in a litter, being unable to stand. “By my faith,” said the Prince, “I am very sorry for his hurts; go “and see if he can, without danger, be “brought hither; if not, I will visit him.”

“The messengers went and delivered this message to lord Audley.

“I heartily thank my lord the Prince, for “thinking on his poor soldier and servant; “he shall not have the trouble to come to me,” said he. He caused eight of his men to carry him in his litter to the Prince.

“As soon as he was brought into the tent, the Prince came to him; he embraced him in his arms, and kissed him, saying, “My lord, “I ought to pay you every mark of honour “and affection; for by your valour I have “been supported, and enabled to conquer my “enemies. You have merited the applause of
“all

“all men, and you are acknowledged for the
“first knight, where all did nobly.”

“It pleases your highness to say so (he
“replied); I wish it were so indeed. If I
“have done any thing extraordinary, it was
“owing to the desire of doing my utmost for
“the service of so great a Prince.”

“I saw your actions, my lord, and others
“acknowledge them. The King of France
“saw them likewise. You are the first hero
“of this great day. I retain you for my
“knight for ever; and to enable you to conti-
“nue your services to me, I endow you with
“five hundred marks of yearly revenue, out
“of my inheritance in England, during your
“life.”

“I thank your highness,” said the lord
Audley, “and I pray God that I may
“never do any thing unworthy of these great
“honours you shew me.”

“Take care of your health, my good
“knight; let them carry you to your tent,
“and take all possible care to make you well.”

“The lord Audley was carried to his tent;
his wounds were dressed; and he was some-
what refreshed after his fatigues. He sent for
his

his brother, sir Peter Audley, the lord Burwath, the lord Willoughby, lord Ferrers, and sir Stephen Cossington, all his kinsmen and friends.

“ He then sent for his four esquires, who had served him so faithfully, and spoke to them as follows :

“ Gentlemen, it hath pleased my lord the
 “ Prince, to reward my poor services, by a
 “ gift of five hundred marks of yearly revenue.
 “ You see these gentlemen, my four esquires,
 “ who have served me with the hazard of
 “ their lives ; to them I am indebted for the
 “ honours I have obtained, and the rewards
 “ I have received. Therefore I transfer this
 “ reward to them ; I give them the whole
 “ sum, to be equally divided among them, in
 “ like manner as the Prince gave it to me :
 “ and I desire you, my friends, to bear witness
 “ to this my bequest to them.”

“ The lords and gentlemen applauded this noble action as it deserved ; they answered him with one voice, “ My lord, be it with you
 “ as it pleases God ; we will all bear witness to
 “ this honourable gift.”

“ They left him to take his repose, and joined in admiration of his noble and generous conduct.
 “ All

“ All the English army were enriched by the plunder of so great a number of prisoners, whom they dismissed at an easy ransom. They had also great plenty of provisions of all kinds.

“ As soon as they had recovered from the fatigues of the battle, the Prince of Wales decamped; he retired with his prisoners and booty through Saintonge, and so to Bourdeaux.

“ During this journey, the Prince was informed of lord Audley's generosity to the four gentlemen his esquires. He desired to see him, and he was brought to him in his litter, and conversed with him upon this subject. At first he seemed to blame him; but lord Audley explained himself entirely to the Prince's satisfaction, and he insisted upon his accepting five hundred marks more, which he would fain have declined.

“ After his return home, the King confirmed his gift, and increased it; five hundred pounds a year were settled upon the lord Audley for life, to be paid out of the Stanneries of Cornwall.

“ The Prince and his victorious army were received at Bourdeaux with every expression
of

of joy and triumph; all degrees of people joining in his praise, and striving to do him honour.

“ From hence he wrote letters to the King his father, giving a full but modest account of his great success, ascribing the glory and praise to the assistance of heaven, and taking no merit to himself.

“ He promised, pleased God, to come home in the spring, and bring his royal prisoner with him; for by that time his navy would be well equipped, and furnished with men and provisions.

“ The King of England was rejoiced at this great success of his son.

“ When the news was spread abroad, the people shewed every sign of joy and triumph; bonfires were made, feasting with musick, and all kinds of shews and pageants; every one in his station gave testimony of their duty to the King and attachment to the Prince.

“ In the mean time, Charles the Dauphin called together an assembly of the states, who met at Paris, to concert measures for the defence of the kingdom, and contribute to the ransom of their King.

“ The states took advantage of the distresses
of

of the kingdom, to lower the power of the Crown. They insisted on the removal of seven of the great officers of state, on the release of the King of Navarre, and on the redress of all the grievances of the kingdom.

“ They appointed a committee, consisting of twelve prelates, twelve noblemen, and twelve burghesses; without whose consent, the Dauphin should take no step in the administration, though he was named as lieutenant-general of the kingdom.

“ The Dauphin caused these conditions to be made known to the King. He sent back answer to the Dauphin, “ that he should on no account agree to such demands; for he would rather remain prisoner to a generous and honourable enemy, than return home as a slave to his own subjects.”

“ Pope Innocent the Sixth, upon hearing that King John was at Bourdeaux, sent thither the Cardinals Perigord and St. Vital, to mediate a peace: though they did not succeed in this point, the King of England consented to a truce for two years by sea and land.

“ By an article of this agreement, the duke of Lancaster was to raise the siege of Rennes, which he then invested. He refused to comply

with this article, till it was ratified by the King.

“ In the mean time, he carried on his operations with redoubled vigour ; infomuch that the inhabitants were glad to pay him an hundred thousand crowns, and oblige themselves to receive a governor of his appointment ; the peace was ratified soon after.

“ The Prince of Wales bought all the prisoners of their captors. He set sail from Guienne the twenty-fourth of April, 1357, with the King of France, and all the other prisoners of distinction, attended by a large train of English and Gascon nobility, five hundred armed men, and two thousand archers. He landed at Sandwich on the fifth day of May.

“ The victory at Poitiers was celebrated with every demonstration of joy by all orders of people ; but the King forbade all revelling in his court and family. He ordered the archbishop of Canterbury to appoint a whole week of prayer and thanksgiving, that he and the nation might not be too much intoxicated by their success.

“ Notwithstanding this instance of piety and moderation, he now ordered the Lord Mayor

Mayor of London to prepare pageants and processions, with triumphal arches, to honour the publick entry of his victorious son.

“ The Prince was met in Southwark by the Mayor and Aldermen, in their formalities, attended by a thousand citizens on horseback, with flags, trumpets, musick, and every mark of joy and triumph.

“ The royal prisoner, magnificently dressed and attended. He was mounted on a fine white courser, richly caparisoned. The Prince of Wales rode by his side, upon a little black horse, with ordinary trappings.

“ Thus they rode through the streets of London, which were lined by an infinite concourse of people.

“ The inhabitants vied with each other in displaying their plate, tapestry, ornaments and arms of all kinds in their shops, windows and balconies.

“ The cavalcade lasted from three o’clock in the morning till noon, when they reached Westminster hall, where the King of England sat on his throne in great state to receive them.

“ When the King of France approached, King Edward rose up from his seat, and received him in the most courteous manner.

He embraced and welcomed him to his court, and treated him as a royal guest, come to pay a visit to his friend and brother.

“Then he embraced his son with the greatest tenderness, and told him, “That his victory, “though truly acceptable, did not give him so “much pleasure, as the modesty and moderation with which he bore his good fortune.”

“The Prince behaved with the utmost duty and submission to his father; and all the spectators confessed it a most truly royal and affecting scene.

While sir Roger paused to take breath, and was enjoying the fame of his renowned father, Mr. Clement Woodville asked his permission to offer a few remarks upon the scene he had so well described.

“It seems to me,” said he, “that the procession of the Prince had too much the air of “a Roman triumph, which is one of those “things, the most degrading to the character “of that great and generous people.

“The courage and modesty of the Prince “are indisputable, are admirable; but surely “nothing could be so humiliating to the King “of France, as to be led in triumph through “the

“ the streets of London, and to be received in
 “ publick by the King sitting upon his throne,
 “ not in his own palace, but in Westminster
 “ hall.”

“ You have spoken freely, sir,” answered sir
 Roger ; “ you will please to consider that the
 “ Prince’s entry could not be a private one ;
 “ supposing that he had been inclined to sculk
 “ into town by night, as if ashamed of his
 “ victory, the people were watching night
 “ and day for his coming, and would have
 “ given notice of it, so that a concourse of
 “ them could, on no account, have been
 “ avoided.”

“ Sir John Calverly then took up the sub-
 ject. “ I have been told by my father, that
 “ this procession had more the appearance of
 “ devotion than triumph. By the king’s or-
 “ der, the clergy came forth with their crosses,
 “ singing anthems, to meet the Prince ; and
 “ afterwards, for two days, prayers and thankf-
 “ givings were celebrated in London and
 “ Westminster.”

“ I have done,” said Clement ; “ and if you
 “ think me wrong, look on me as the person
 “ appointed to follow the triumphal car, and
 “ to utter raileries on the conqueror, which

"altogether amount to this sentence; *Remember, oh Prince, that you are but a man!*"
 "At the same time, I acknowledge, that very few men have maintained so high a character, with so few abatements."

"That makes amends for your severe remark," said sir Roger.

"The remark extends to all times and all conquerors," said Clement; "I could not mean to apply it particularly to your illustrious father, whose character no man honours more than myself."

"Lady Calverly desired they would leave disputing, and that sir Roger would return to his narrative, and speak more of himself."

"I am going to obey you, my honoured lady," said he; "but you are going to see an insignificant person appear, after a great one."

"A few days after the Prince's arrival at court, he stole away one morning early, and went to visit lady Morley and the children."

"He set his son on one knee, and his daughter on the other; he folded them both to his heart, and tears ran down his manly cheeks, while he embraced them. "What a mixture of pleasure and pain!" said he to lady Morley.

Morley. "The sight of my son gives me
"most pleasure; that of my daughter most
"pain. Alas! she brings to my remembrance
"her departed mother; so she looked and
"smiled."

"May that remembrance endear her to
"you! sir," said her aunt.

"It does, it ever will, my dear friend. I
"thank you with my whole heart for your
"kindness to these children. I will always
"gratefully remember it, and return it to you
"and your's."

"They are as dear to me as to your high-
"ness. Am I not their aunt?—Am I not
"their mother now?"

"That you are both, I thankfully acknow-
"ledge; but, my dear lady, let me see your
"children; are they not the nearest relations
"to mine?—I hope they are allied by affec-
"tion as nearly?"

"They are, my lord, and I hope ever
"will be."

"She went and fetched her two eldest sons:
the youngest was in his cradle.

"The Prince spent several agreeable hours
with them. He conversed with them all, as
a near and tender relation. He asked his son

many questions, and was not displeased with his answers.

“One thing particularly pleased him. He asked me what business or profession I should choose. I told him, “I would be a soldier;” but I was afraid that he should kill, or take “prisoners all the French, before I grew “to be a man, and there would be none left “for me to conquer.”

“A brave boy,” he exclaimed; “there will “be enemies enough for thee; if the French “and the English should make peace, thou “shalt go and fight against the enemies of the “Christian faith; at any rate thou shalt be a “soldier, and I will teach thee thy profession.”

“He went back to London, well pleased with his visit, and came as often as his leisure would permit him.

“The King of France was lodged in an apartment in the palace, till the house called the Savoy could be fitted up for him.

“This was an old palace belonging to the duke of Lancaster; it was built by Peter earl of Savoy, uncle to Eleanor of Provence, Queen to King Henry the Third.

“The King gave many princely entertainments to his royal guest, and to his son Philip,
and

and other noble prisoners. Yet a cloud of sorrow hung upon King John's brow; he was told of it by some of his friends, and made them this answer, "How can we sing a song in a "strange land?"

"The Dauphin found the provinces very obstinate and refractory; they would not pay any new taxes that were not ordered by an assembly of the states; he had been obliged to dissolve the first assembly, and was afraid to call a second.

"The Pope now sent the two cardinals before-mentioned to England, with proposals for a lasting peace.

"King Edward found the terms so unreasonable, that he would not appoint commissioners to treat upon the subject.

"The cardinals talked high language: they demanded the arrears of the tribute formerly paid by England to Rome.

"The King told them plainly, "that he "held his crown of God alone, and would never pay tribute to any mortal whatsoever."

"They then raised procurations upon the clergy, and took care to repay themselves for the expences of their journey.

"That they might not seem to have come

over to no purpose, they laboured to finish the treaty for the ransom of David Bruce, King of Scotland, who had been for many years prisoner in England.

"In this point only they succeeded; the terms were settled, and King David returned home to Scotland.

"You may remember the wild and irregular conduct of Gilbert Palmer; his romantic passion for Adela, and the Prince's generous treatment of him.

"His grief for her loss, and his adoration to her memory, at length came to the Prince's knowledge; he took notice of him, and brought him nearer to his person.

"When he found leisure, he sent for him, and thus spoke to him: "Gilbert, when I took you from your friends, I promised to provide for you. You have served two campaigns with me; is it your choice to continue in the army?"

"What your highness pleases.—I was just going to ask your permission to visit my aunt and my sister at Winchester."

"You may do so when you please."

"I am like a bold beggar, who, having received

“ceived one favour, immediately asks another.”

“What more would you ask?”

“Gilbert looked down and blushed.—“It is, that I may be permitted to see—to see—your highness’s children at Clarendon.”

“They are not at Clarendon; they are near London.—Yes, you shall see them before you go on your journey.—I was once offended at your attachment to the woman I loved; but she is no more; and your respect for her memory recommends you to my favour.”

“Gilbert wept.

“A thought strikes me: were you not bred a scholar, and designed for the church?”

“I was, my lord.”

“Should you like to attend upon young people, and teach them the first rudiments of language and manners?—Should you prefer this employment to your hopes of preferment in the army? Consider well, before you answer.”

“I should prefer this office about your highness’s children to any other employment upon earth.”

“ Then prepare yourself to go with me to-morrow morning to visit them.”

“ Gilbert kneeled to the Prince, and kissed his hand; in broken accents he expressed his gratitude: the Prince dismissed him hastily, finding himself too much affected.

“ The next morning, they rode to visit the children: the Prince kept his attendants at a distance, and conversed with Gilbert Palmer. He told him, “ that his children were in the “ care of sir Roger Morley, and his lady, who “ was their aunt: that he proposed to put his “ son and sir Roger’s two eldest sons under his “ care; that he should hire an apartment or a “ small house near them, and the boys should “ come to him every day, and return home at “ night; he would settle their establishment, “ and place a trusty servant to attend them.”

“ Gilbert gave the warmest assurances of his fidelity, and attention to the Prince’s commands, and promised to devote his life and abilities to the service of these dear children.

“ They found sir Roger and lady Morley in the midst of the children, who were playing and sporting round them.

“ The Prince introduced Gilbert to them,

as the person he had chosen to be the preceptor of their children ; he explained his designs for them, and commissioned sir Roger to take a house for this purpose.

“ If they could like to spend their summer at Clarendon, they might all be together there ; but in the winter, he thought to buy or hire a larger house, and then the preceptor might be in the family, which he thought best for the benefit of all parties.

“ While he was speaking, Gilbert was paying his respects to the children. When he looked on little Adela, he felt the resemblance of her mother ; he kneeled to her, and kissed her hand, while the tears rolled down his cheeks.—He strove to conceal them ; he prayed to the blessed Virgin to take that sweet child under her own protection : he prayed for blessings on them all.

“ They dined at Fulham, and returned to London in the afternoon.

“ Two days after, Palmer set out on his journey to Winchester ; just before, he asked the Prince, “ May I be permitted to walk in the groves of Clarendon ? ”

“ The Prince replied, “ You may, as often as you please : I will write to David
“ Howell

“ Howell to receive and entertain you at
“ Queen-Manour.”

“ You are too gracious, my lord, to your
“ unworthy servant. How long time may I
“ stay?”

“ I give you a month, or six weeks at far-
“ thest. In the mean time, I will prepare to
“ receive and place you in your new office.”

“ Gilbert departed, invoking all the saints
to bless and preserve his royal master, and
to make him worthy of his favours.

“ He went directly to Winchester; his
aunt and sister were overjoyed to see him, and
to hear that he was in so high favour with the
Prince; they gave him a chearful and affec-
tionate reception.

“ He thought it best to defer his visit to
Clarendon, till Master Howell should have
received orders concerning him; and to con-
form in every respect to the Prince’s directions.

“ After staying a week at Winchester,
Palmer went to indulge his melancholy reve-
ries at Clarendon; he took his flute with him,
a small bag of bread and cheese, and a wooden
cup to drink out of. He left his horse at
the little town, and wandered into the park.

“ He visited every place where he had seen
Adela;

Adela; he tuned his pipe to his imagination, and let it vent his own ideas; in this way he found consolation.

“ He saw no creature the first day. He slept in the cave where he formerly concealed himself. After a night of undisturbed repose, he found his mind more composed, and resolved to shew himself to David Howell.

“ He was received as a welcome guest, and told that he might sleep there if he chose it: this he declined, having conceived a design in his head, which he kept to himself, lest Howell should think him really mad. This design will be explained hereafter.

“ He asked where the Prince’s lady was buried; he desired to see the place. He was permitted to see the chapel, and shewn the stone put over her, which had the following inscription:

“ *Adela, of the house of Durefort, lies here.*

“ *Two faithful hearts, united by every tie of love and friendship, were separated by the cruel hand of Death.*

“ *Reader, remember the frail tenure by which all earthly happiness is held, and look forward to a better hope.*”

“ Gilbert sighed, and wept over this stone;
but

but he restrained himself before Howell, who praised the departed, and prayed for her repose.

“ Palmer kneeled, kissed the stone, smote his bosom, and departed.*

“ He walked in the park till his mind was composed, but returned and dined with Howell; he told him of his new appointment, and they joined in admiration of the virtues of their royal master.

“ In the afternoon, Palmer went to the little town of Clarendon, where he purchased a pick-axe and a spade, for the purpose he had formed.

“ He slept in the cave, but arose before the sun was above the horizon. He then began to enlarge the cave; his design was to make a good outward room, and afterwards an inward one for a sleeping place.

“ He worked three hours every morning, and in the afternoon he carried out the dirt, and cleared the place for his lodging at night. He dined with Howell at Queen-Manour, but left him soon after.

* So pious pilgrims nightly roam,
With travel tir'd and faint,
To kiss alone the clay-cold tomb
Of some lov'd fav'rite saint.

“ Thus

“ Thus he spent the second week of his absence and pilgrimage ; the third he spent with his friends at Winchester, and took leave of them ; the fourth in Clarendon Park, where he worked incessantly.

“ In the fifth, he returned to London : he waited on the Prince, and offered himself, as ready to enter upon his new office.

“ The Prince had bought a large house, near the bishop’s palace ; he persuaded the Morleys to remove thither with the children. He chose an apartment for Palmer, and placed him in it.

“ The boys were to spend three hours every morning with him, and as many in the afternoon. He appointed masters to teach them their exercises, to ride, to shoot, to use their weapons, &c.

“ The Prince visited this beloved family once at least every week. The rest of his time was devoted to the duties of his exalted station.

“ The King’s time was so fully employed in the different departments of the state at home, and supporting his claims abroad, that he could seldom enjoy the pleasure of conversing privately with his family.

“ He

"He was the best of husbands, and the tenderest of fathers ; but he had not enough of his children's company, to investigate their merits and abilities respectively.

"He had conversed most with his eldest son ; and his merits and fine qualities were so conspicuous, that he was justified in that paternal partiality, that made him wish that the succession to the crown might be entailed upon his children, in preference to any of his other sons.

"He had often proposed marriage to the Prince ; he had named different ladies, but he always declined every proposal, or postponed it to some distant time.

"One day, when they were alone, the King said to his son, "Edward, I have observed that you have made no parties to Clarendon, since your return from France. "Are you tired of that charming place?"

"No, my liege ; but I have lost a friend, who used to make that place delightful to me."

"Was it a male or a female friend, Edward?"

"The Prince sighed deeply ; he paused.—The King looked expectingly.—"I will have
"no

"no reserves to my father; it was a female friend; one whom I dearly loved, and I was beloved as truly."

"Then I pity you: but how came it that you carried gentlemen thither?"

"To cover my real motive: I entertained them at King-Manour, but my beloved resided at Queen-Manour, and I always slept there."

"Fairly answered.—I hope the death of this woman has set you free to think of marriage."

"My lord, I have not resolved against marriage."

"I hope not."

"But I cannot think of it at present; you must give me time to wean my heart from its counterpart."

"In the mean time, your brothers marry and have children; they will be many years older than your's, and perhaps may aspire to the succession of the crown. Such things have happened before now; the next heir has been set aside for a more mature person."

"The great Alfred was the youngest of Ethelwulph's sons, and the most worthy of the crown he wore; your Majesty, having
"so

“so many noble sons, can never want an heir
“to succeed you.”

“But I wish that a son of your’s should
“succeed me, and you cross the bent of my
“wishes for the good of you and your’s.”

“My heart feels your paternal goodness. I
“will endeavour to subdue its reluctance, and
“bring it to comply with your wishes ; but I
“must seek first for a lady whom I can love,
“before I marry her.”

“I married a lady, whom I never saw, at
“seventeen ; my people’s wishes were for my
“marriage, and I complied without mur-
“muring.”

“It was necessary that you should be
“married early ; I have brothers.”

“I had a brother, whose memory is very
“dear to me still.”

“Your Majesty’s wishes are commands to
“me.”

“Let me find them so in due time ; I let it
“rest for the present. Who was the woman
“you were lately connected with?”

“She was a French lady, of good family ;
“her name was Durefort : she and her sister
“fell into my hands by accident ; they were
“in distress ; sir Roger Morley and I rescued
“them

“ them. He married the elder sister ; I loved
 “ the younger, and but for the duty and re-
 “ spect which I owe to my King, and my
 “ country, I would have married her. The
 “ laws of God do not forbid such marriages,
 “ and I grieve to say, that the laws and customs
 “ of the world disallow them.

“ I could produce many instances of Princes,
 “ who have married their subjects, and not a
 “ few in our own country ; King Athelstan’s
 “ mother was a shepherd’s daughter : but I
 “ have not followed these examples ; I will
 “ never marry, without your knowledge and
 “ consent.”

“ I thank you, Edward. Did your mistress
 “ leave any children ?”

“ Two, my liege ; a son and a daughter.
 “ I embrace this occasion to recommend them
 “ to your Majesty’s notice and protection.”

“ That is reversing the order of things. It
 “ were more natural for me to recommend
 “ my children to your protection.”

“ Life is uncertain : that of a soldier the most
 “ so of any man. I may fall in battle, and my
 “ children may want a protector.”

“ The subject grows too tender ; say no
 “ more, your children are mine.”

“ Will

"Will your Majesty permit me to present my son to you?"

"In private, I will; but not publickly. I would not give encouragement to a state of concubinage.—Your brothers are coming in; let us put an end to this conversation."

"I have done, my liege."

"A few days after this conversation, the Prince came early one morning to Fulham; he took myself, and my cousin Roger Morley, with Mr. Palmer, and our servant, and carried us in his own boat to London.

"We landed near the palace at Westminster, and were carried by a private stair-case into the King's closet, who was apprised of our coming; and there, my honoured and dear father presented us to the King.

"He embraced me and my cousin, and looked earnestly at us. "Which of these boys is your's, Edward?"

"I wish your Majesty to discern him."

"This, then, is your's and mine."

"You are right, my lord; that is my son."

"What is he called?"

"Roger de Clarendon."

"That is prudently done. Sir Roger, then, it must be."

"Not

“Not yet, my liege ; let him first deserve
 “it. I could not bear that the profession of
 “knighthood, rendered so honourable by your
 “Majesty, who never conferred it on an un-
 “worthy person, should be liable to be dis-
 “graced by a son of mine. Let him earn his
 “spurs, and then he shall wear them boldly.”

“Bravely said, my son ; you first did so at
 “the battle of Crecy. May your son resem-
 “ble you in your actions, as he does in his
 “person ! God bless and prosper thee, my
 “boy.”

“The Prince bade me kneel ; the King
 raised and embraced me : he put a gold ring
 upon my finger, and gave me an embroi-
 dered purse full of gold ; he bade me be good,
 and he would see me again.

“We staid an hour with the King, and then
 returned the same way that we came. At
 parting, the King said, “Do not talk of this
 “audience ; but I know I may trust to your
 “prudence, Edward.”

“The Prince was extremely pleased to have
 opened this matter to the King, and to have
 introduced me to him ; he spoke much of it to
 me, and of my duty and obligations to him.
 He charged me not to tell any body that I had
 the

the honour to be presented to the King, but to study to deserve favours, and not to brag of them; for none did so, but those who had no merit of their own.

“ He charged Mr. Palmer and his attendants not to speak of our morning visit, and said the same to Roger Morley.

“ He told the secret to sir Roger and lady Morley in confidence, and they amused themselves by trying to make Roger and me disclose it. Our awkward endeavours to conceal it shewed our honesty, and at the same time exercised our ingenuity and sincerity.

“ My cousin had by far the most cunning and artifice; he shewed a jealousy of my being preferred to him upon every occasion. He was just three months older than me, and pretended to a superiority; his brother Henry was twelve months younger than me. Whether my eldership gave me any advantages over him, or whether he payed me more attention, I know not, but I was shy of Roger, and I loved Henry with all my heart; he loved me as sincerely, and Roger was jealous of us both.

“ Sir Roger and lady Morley were partial to their eldest son, and gave him the preference upon all occasions. Mr. Palmer saw us
more

more impartially, and encouraged Henry and me ; so that we were the match for Roger in all things, but deceit and artifice.

“ Mr. Palmer took every opportunity to inculcate honesty and plain dealing into our hearts. He spoke of the meanness of deceit and untruth, and that they rendered a man unworthy and contemptible ; while sincerity made him respectable and beloved : he checked what was wrong in us, and encouraged what was right.

“ A meddling priest tried to obtrude himself into his office ; he raised objections to Mr. Palmer’s abilities, and would have it, that none but a priest was duly qualified to be our preceptor.

“ Sir Roger Morley told him it was by the Prince’s appointment, and he submitted to it.

“ The priest insinuated, that he ought not to let any man over-rule in his family ; that under pretence of friendship and patronage, he might do him the greatest injuries. Suppose, for instance, he should be too familiar with your wife ?

“ Sir Roger was provoked at his impudence. He bade him begone that instant,

and never again enter his house, unless he was sent for.

“ Palmer was an honest and ingenious man ; he faithfully discharged his duty towards us ; and our friends had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct.

“ The truce between France and England was very advantageous to the Dauphin, who was nearly overwhelmed with the troubles in his dominions, which he sustained with the greatest prudence and fortitude.

“ The King of Navarre’s friends demanded his liberty, and an assembly of the states. The Dauphin was averse to both these demands, and sought for some medium or compromise.

“ While he and his friends were deliberating on these points, the King of Navarre escaped from the castle of Arleux, by the assistance of the governor of Artois ; he came directly to Paris, where he was received by the provost, and above ten thousand men in arms. He harangued the populace on the cruelty and injustice of his imprisonment ; and by his intrigues and popularity became formidable to the Dauphin.

“ He thought it best to comply with his demands.

demands. He gave him a sum of money, which he could ill spare, and granted an amnesty to him and all his party. He promised to restore all the forfeited estates, and gave orders for the restitution of all the places that belonged to him.

“The governors of those places, looking upon these orders as extorted by faction and violence, refused to deliver up their trusts.

“The King of Navarre complained loudly of this breach of promise, and withdrew into Normandy, where he fomented fresh disturbances against the government.

“The Dauphin levied troops in the provinces, for his defence against the enemies of the kingdom. The Parisians fortified all the avenues of their city, which was divided into different factions, distinguished by different colours, but the Navarros were predominant.

“They were violent in their conduct and demands. They assassinated Robert de Clermont, and John de Conflans, marshals of France, in the Dauphin’s presence, who hardly dared to reprove their insolence and cruelty.

“He found himself obliged to call together an assembly of the estates at Paris, hoping they

would repress these violences, and strengthen his hands.

“ Instead of doing this, they demanded, that the management of the finances should be put into the hands of the committee appointed by their last assembly; and that they should have the nomination of the persons that were to compose the council of state.

“ The Dauphin would not consent to these demands; he resolved to wait for a more favourable season; he did not despair of restoring his authority and the peace of the kingdom.

“ The King of Navarre came to Paris at this juncture: he was the idol of the populace, whom he harangued upon every occasion; he was young and handsome, artful and eloquent. He complained of injuries; he demanded redress. He insinuated, “ that no man could
 “ doubt of his attachment to the crown and
 “ realm of France, who knew how nearly he
 “ was related to it; that his mother was the
 “ daughter of King Lewis Hutin; and if the
 “ right of females could be allowed, his claim
 “ ought to take place before that of the King
 “ of England; and he was nearer to the crown
 “ than

“than the house of Valois; and, if he had
“formed any design of claiming the crown, he
“could prove that he had the best right to it.”

“This poison was so neatly covered with
flowers, that it was swallowed by many of his
hearers, insomuch that he was more beloved
at Paris than the Dauphin.

“He promised to stand by the citizens,
to ease them of their heavy taxes. He sent
for his friends and partisans, and opposed the
Dauphin in every thing.

“The Dauphin, finding the city of Paris so
ill affected to him, removed to Compeigne,
and convoked an assembly of the states there.

“He had hitherto acted only as the King’s
lieutenant; but he was now declared Regent
of the kingdom.

“The states complied with all his demands;
they granted him subsidies for raising troops
with all expedition.

“The provinces were exasperated against
the Parisians, for the murder of the two
marshals, and their other acts of violence and
disobedience. They espoused the interests of
the Dauphin, and speedily raised an army to
support him.

"With this army, he went and formed the blockade of Paris.

"The King of Navarre encamped at St. Dennis, with his own army, and a party of auxiliaries, who robbed and plundered both parties.

"The behaviour of these auxiliaries provoked the Parisians to such a degree, that numbers of those, who had been attached to the King of Navarre, now openly declared for the Regent.

"The Navarrois faction, with the provost at their head, concerted the horrible plan to assassinate the Regent, and massacre all his adherents, and proclaim Charles of Navarre King of France.

"The first day of August was appointed for the execution of this execrable design; but it was providentially disappointed, at the instant that all things were ready to put it in execution.

"The provost, finding some of the citizens on guard that night, ordered them to deliver up the keys, and return to their homes. They, suspecting mischief, signified their fears to John Maillard, who commanded in the next district. He directly advanced with a body of men,

men, and opposed the provost. A dispute arose, and at last came to a quarrel, in which Maillard killed the demagogue with his own hand, and took several of his party prisoners.

“ He called the people together, and told them of this horrible conspiracy; the particulars of which he had learned from his prisoners. The populace were so exasperated, that they treated the dead body of the provost with all kinds of indignity.

“ This event cured their infatuation; they cried aloud for the Regent's return; two of their counsellors were deputed to invite him to the city, which he entered amidst the acclamations of the people.

“ The King of Navarre, finding all his measures defeated, sent a defiance to the Dauphin, and withdrew his army from St. Dennis, and went to raise disturbances in other parts of the kingdom.

“ Thus was the Dauphin delivered from dangers, that seemed imminent and inevitable; he had now a breathing time; he restored peace and order in Paris, and the environs; and negotiated a treaty of peace with England.

“ The truce was prolonged another year,

at the intercession of the Pope, who hoped that by that time all differences might be compromised between the two monarchs.

" This treaty was now far advanced; the conditions proposed were as follows :

" That in consideration of King Edward's
 " giving up his claim to the crown of France,
 " the duchy of Normandy, and the counties of
 " Anjou and Maine; he and his heirs should
 " possess Gascony, Guienne, l'Engoumois,
 " Saintonge, Perigort, Quercy, Limosin,
 " Poictou, Touraine, Calais, Guisnes, Pon-
 " thieu, and the Boulognois, all independent
 " of the crown of France. That King John,
 " and all the French noblemen, prisoners in
 " England, should be set at liberty, paying
 " four millions of gold crowns for his and
 " their ransom."

" This treaty was laid before the assembly of the states of France, and the Regent desired their advice and opinion upon it.

" They considered it as incompatible with the honour and safety of the kingdom, and utterly rejected it. The Dauphin agreed with them, and sent it back with a refusal.

" King Edward was provoked at this refusal; he sent word to the Regent, that he
 would

would visit him in Paris, as soon as the truce was expired; and he began to make preparations for doing so.

“The Dauphin, on his part, prepared for his reception; he compromised his disputes with the King of Navarre, and the count de Harcourt; but the count de Longueville refused to be included in the accommodation. They raised an army, partly French, and partly auxiliaries, of different countries, drawn together by hopes of enriching themselves by plunder.

During the time of this truce, England enjoyed undisturbed tranquillity; the King gave many royal entertainments to his guests, and the nobility and gentry of his own country.

“In the month of January, 1358, he issued a proclamation, “that all knights, strangers
“from all parts of the world, who would come
“to the feast of St. George, on the 23d day of
“April, should have letters of safe-conduct,
“to pass and repass at their pleasure, for the
“space of one month; there to partake, according to their degrees and merit, of those
“honours and prizes, which attended the
“princely exercises of jousts and tournaments.”

"This festival, the King kept with greater splendor than he had ever done before, in honour of his royal and noble guests.

"Strangers came from all parts; lords and knights from France, Germany, Italy, and many other countries. The King and Queen of Scotland came to visit our King and Queen, with a great train of knights and ladies. The duke of Brabant came, nobly attended.

"King John was asked, whether he had ever seen a more truly royal entertainment. He was reflecting, that the money for his ransom would bear the expences; he answered, That he never saw these shews and festivals, but there always came an after-reckoning.

"King Edward and his Queen, with their noble children, were the glory and ornaments of this festival; they were the happiest pair, who did honour to the conjugal state, and their offspring the handsomest and most accomplished Princes in Europe.

"When this solemnity was over at Windsor, the King removed to London with his court and guests, and remained there most part of the summer.

"Sir Roger Morley and his family spent
four

four months at Clarendon ; the Prince visited them there.

“ I and my cousins were taught our exercises there, and we enjoyed the beauties of this charming place. Mr. Palmer was satisfied with us, and was our friend and companion, as well as preceptor ; he made us take pleasure in our duties.

“ He acquainted the Prince with his design of completing his subterraneous apartment, and asked his permission for it.”

“ And what use would you make of it ?
“ Palmer,” said he.

“ My lord, I propose one day to retire to
“ it, and to be called the Hermit of Clarendon.”

“ You are a visionary ; I have other employment for you.”

“ When that employment is over ; when I
“ am no longer of any service to your highness,
“ you will then permit me to retire hither.”

“ Stay till that time comes. If it affords
“ you exercise and amusement, I do not forbid
“ you to complete your fanciful work.”

“ I thank your highness ; that is all I ask at
“ present.”

“ Palmer found out a young carpenter from
the town ; he engaged him in his service :

he made two doors to this cavern, the outside was covered with clay and moss, so as to conceal the entrance from all casual observers ; the inside door was likewise contrived for the same purpose.

“ Palmer enlarged his inner room daily. He employed a labourer to carry away the dirt, and with it raised the ground before the entrance, so that you went down into it by steps. He furnished the inner room with a small bedstead, a deal table, and two chairs. In the outward room, was a table and chairs, and some shelves for books.

“ In the very hot weather, he carried us there, and we took our lessons there frequently in an afternoon ; he was very fond of this retreat, and we imbibed a liking to it from him.

“ We were partial to Clarendon, and could not leave it without regret.

“ I must say something more of publick affairs, because my father was the second person in the kingdom, and the most deeply concerned in them ; and I was entirely dependent upon him. But I shall not remain a child much longer ; I shall soon make my first campaign :

campaign: my father was impatient for that time.

"In the course of this year, died Isabella, the Queen Dowager; she was daughter to Philip the Fair, King of France, and sister of Lewis Hutin, Philip the Long, and Charles the Fair: also Joanna, Queen of Scotland, her daughter, and sister to King Edward.

"The truce between England and France expired on Midsummer-day, 1359, and both parties began to renew hostilities.

"King Edward had made great preparations for war; this was no sooner known abroad, than a vast number of knights, with their followers, repaired to his standard at Calais, from Germany, Brabant, and the Low Countries; so that the place being exceedingly crowded, occasioned a scarcity of provisions, which caused a great many disorders. The King sent over the duke of Lancaster to remedy these disorders.

"He took the field, and encamped his army near Cerisy on the Somme, and waited for the King's arrival from England.

"King Edward landed in October, with an army of a hundred thousand men, and brought
a vast

a vast quantity of provisions for their subsistence.

“ He was attended by the Prince of Wales, Prince Lionel, earl of Ulster, John earl of Richmond, and Edmund earl of Cambridge; the earls of Warwick, Marche, Hereford, Suffolk, Salisbury, and Northampton; the lords Percy, Neville, d’Espanfor, Chandos, Cobham, Manny, Mowbray, Delaware, Audley, Gray, Ballet, and Fitzwalter. Never was an army commanded by more brave and expert officers.

“ On the fourth day of November, the King marched from Calais. The first division of the army was commanded by the Prince of Wales, the second by the duke of Lancaster, the third by the King.

“ They marched through Artois, and Picardy, and to Rheims, where the Kings of France are crowned. Here he proposed to receive the diadem of France; the bishops of Durham and Lincoln attended him to perform this ceremony. The place was so well secured and defended, that he would not invest it, but kept it blocked up all the winter, and reduced all the fortresses in the neighbourhood.

“ In

“ In the spring, he took the town of Tonnerre in Burgundy ; from thence he marched through Montreal, Avallon, and Guillon, where the duke of Burgundy purchased a truce for three years, at the price of one hundred thousand nobles.

“ He next marched through Clamecy ; then ravaged the Catenois and Brie, and came in sight of Paris the last day of March, and fixed his head quarters at Bourg-la-Reine.

“ A treaty was again set on foot by the Pope’s mediation, but proved as fruitless as the former ones.

“ The King advanced to the Fauxbourg St. Marcel ; he challenged the Dauphin to battle, offering to renounce all claim to the kingdom of France, in case he should be defeated. This proposal being rejected, the King made an unsuccessful attempt upon the suburbs ; and finding the country destitute of forage, the next day began his march into Bretagne, from whence he proposed to return, and undertake the siege of Paris in form.

“ The Regent seeing himself surrounded with dangers, and unable to oppose the progress of so powerful an army, resolved to conclude a peace upon the best terms he could make.

make. He sent the bishop of Terouenne, and three other commissioners, to treat with King Edward.

“ They overtook him at Guillardon. He appointed commissioners to treat with them, but did not slacken his march until he arrived at Bretagne.

Mr. Thomas Basset gave to this company an account of the dreadful thunder storm, which did so much mischief to the English army, and so much affected the mind of the King, that he kneeled in the field, and vowed to God, that he would make peace on reasonable terms.

“ This was called the treaty of Bretagne, for here were signed articles of peace, by the Dauphin on the part of France, and the Prince of Wales in behalf of his father. They were nearly the same as those before agreed upon between the two Kings in London ; with some abatements on the part of England.

“ King John was to pay three millions of crowns for his ransom, and should be conducted to Calais in July following. — That one payment should then be made, and the prisoners taken at the battle of Poitiers should remain as hostages for the payment of the remainder

remainder of the money, as well as the delivery of the fortresses specified in the treaty.

“ That the dispute between Charles de Blois, and John de Montfort, competitors for the duchy of Bretagne, should be referred to arbitration, under the sanction of the Kings of France and England ; but if their good offices should prove ineffectual, neither King should take any part in the quarrel, but the sovereignty should remain to the King of France as formerly.

“ These articles being ratified, the King of England marched his army back to Calais, and returned home. Soon after, he sent the King of France to Calais, honourably attended.

“ The two Kings embraced, and took leave of each other, with every mark of friendship and esteem on both sides. King John arrived at Calais on the eighth of July.

“ King Edward went thither in October, to receive the first payment of the money, which was to be six hundred thousand crowns ; but the country was so exhausted, that no more than two-thirds could be raised, and security was given for the remainder.

“ The King returned to England in November, where the peace was celebrated with
all

all kinds of rejoicing : the people hoped now to be relieved from the grievous taxes, under which they had laboured so long.

“ The French, likewise, were overjoyed at the return of peace, which preserved their country from absolute ruin. They taxed themselves chearfully to ransom their Sovereign, even while they groaned under distractions and depredations.

“ A number of adventurers formed themselves into companies of free-booters, who lived on plunder. At the conclusion of the peace, they refused to deliver up their fortresses, alleging, they had no other means of subsistence.

“ Soon after the peace was ratified, the Prince of Wales ordered sir Roger Morley to send me and my cousins over to Calais. He appointed Mr. John Atwood to be our governor, but continued Gilbert Palmer as our preceptor. The former was to direct our military education ; the latter to teach us languages and morals.

“ At Calais, we were shewn the fortifications, and instructed in all the methods of defence ; we went over in January, and staid till the spring approached. We then journeyed

neyed through the provinces lately ceded to England.

"Every place, where any memorable action had been performed, was pointed out, and the circumstances related to us. On the spot, where the battle of Poitiers was fought, Mr. Atwood described and related every particular. "Here the Prince was stationed; there stood "the English archers.—This is the lane where "the French were cut off.—There the King "of France was taken prisoner!"

"These things made so deep an impression upon my memory, that I can at any time recal the places to my mind, and even set them before me.

"This journey was very advantageous to me and my cousins; it opened our eyes, and enlarged our ideas: we did not return to Calais till the end of October, when our friends found us much improved in all respects.

"The great earls and barons of the newly-acquired provinces, murmured against the peace of Bretagne; they could not, without the utmost reluctance, transfer their homage to the King of England. He, in order to reconcile them to his government, proposed to erect these provinces into an independent principality,

ality, and confer it upon his darling son, the Prince of Wales, whose high character was well known and respected by all the nobility of France, and the neighbouring countries. This scheme was not carried into execution till some time afterwards.

“ The rejoicings for the peace in England were scarcely over, when a cruel damp succeeded ; the breaking out of a dreadful plague, which soon spread through many parts of the kingdom. It swept away great numbers of all degrees of people, and many persons of high distinction, among whom were, the barons Mowbray and Seymour ; but the most lamented of them all, was Henry the great and good duke of Lancaster, whose royal birth and virtues we have already celebrated. He left only two daughters ; the eldest married to John of Ghent, the King's third son, the other to Thomas lord Wake. The King and all his family mourned sincerely for this great man, who hardly left an equal in all things.

“ I was just ten years old when I first left England : my father acknowledged me to all his relations and friends ; he recommended me to the notice and favour of the nobility and gentry in that part of France that was to be-
long

long to him. Every one shewed me the most flattering attention for his sake, and my cousins shared all my advantages; I was as happy as any youth could wish; every thing smiled upon me; but the time was approaching, when a reverse was to happen; when I was to be thrown into the shade, and kept out of sight.

“In the last month of the year 1360, the lord Thomas Holland died, and left a young and beautiful widow, the lady Joanna; she was the daughter of Edmund Plantagenet, earl of Kent, and after the death of her two brothers, Edmund and John, was, in her own right, countess of Kent. Lord Holland was by courtesy called earl of Kent, but was not so in reality. She had by him two sons, Thomas and John, and a daughter, called Maud, who was in due time married to sir Peter Courtney, nephew to Hugh Courtney, first earl of Devonshire.

“The countess of Kent lived in retirement during the first year of her widowhood, at her own castle, and received only a few select friends to keep her company.

“Sir Henry Neville, a noble young knight, favoured by the Prince of Wales, signed in
secret

secret for this lofty lady, but wanted courage to declare his passion. He feared some more fortunate lover might make known his pretensions before him; yet, knowing her pride of birth, he studied to find some powerful friend to make proposals for him.

“One day, when the young gentlemen of the Prince’s train were talking of the most beautiful ladies of the court, sir Henry Neville spoke of the countess of Kent in the highest terms; he was eloquent and romantic in her praise; the other gentlemen challenged him as her lover, and advised him to offer his services.

“Sir Thomas Hufford said, “that the only way to win a widow was to attack her boldly.”

“Neville reproved him, and said, “that a lady of so high quality, beauty, and merit, was to be approached with modesty, and respect.”

“Much more was said upon the subject, and they were high in dispute, when the Prince entered the room. He desired to know the subject of it, and one of them repeated the whole conversation.

“I am of Neville’s opinion,” said the Prince.

Prince. "Women of merit claim all the homage that we can pay them. Come with me, sir Henry, and we will speak further on this subject."

"He followed the Prince into his closet, who inquired into the state of his heart.

"Sir Henry avowed his passion, and implored the Prince's mediation with the lady, who promised to visit her shortly, and to speak to her in his behalf.

"The Prince sent one of his gentlemen to acquaint the lady, that he designed to pay her a visit, if it were convenient to her to receive him.

"She returned an answer, that she esteemed his intention as an honour done to her, and she should be happy to receive him.

"A few days after, he went, attended with a select company of gentlemen, among whom was sir Henry Neville.

"The countess received them with great politeness and hospitality. She congratulated the Prince on his late victories, and hoped, as his relation, he would allow her to claim a share in his glory and happiness.

"He replied with his usual courtesy, and they were mutually pleased with each other.

"After

“After dinner, when the Prince was alone with her, he asked her, “whether she had taken “a resolution to remain a widow always?”

“She paused—blushed—hesitated. A wish, attended with a hope, which she had never entertained before, that instant sprung up in her heart; but she knew it must be prudently governed and concealed.

“The Prince repeated his question.

“She was then prepared to answer him.
“My lord, I have made no resolution for or
“against a second marriage. Perhaps my
“conduct may depend upon the nature of the
“proposals I shall receive, and the persons from
“whom I shall receive them.”

“It is no wonder, my fair cousin, that all
“men should admire your beauty, which is
“yet unimpaired; but all men are not qualified
“to judge of your merit: to do that, the person
“must have some of his own. There is a
“gentleman of a noble family, good fortune,
“and great merit, who sighs for you; he has
“not the courage to speak for himself, but
“has besought my mediation with you in his
“behalf.”

“Indeed, sir! and you have given it.—
“What is his degree?”

“He

"He is only a knight at present; but he is
 "my friend, madam."

"She frowned, bit her lip, and was silent."

"I hope, my fair cousin, you are not offended
 "with me."

"Yes, sir, I am. You have degraded your
 "own family by this proposal."

"Surely I have not. I can produce instan-
 "ces of this kind."

"I am a Plantagenet, and feel the respect
 "due to that name. When I was a minor,
 "I was disposed of by others. They married
 "me beneath my rank and degree. Now I
 "am mistress of my own actions, I will not
 "again cast myself away. Though I am not
 "quite young enough to depend upon my
 "beauty; though I have children to be pro-
 "vided for, still I am a Princess of the blood
 "royal of England, and not unworthy to be
 "allied to it. Situated as I am, I still look
 "upon myself as a match for a Prince of the
 "same blood as myself."

"The Prince took her hand, and gazed on
 her earnestly. "How I admire your spirit! my
 "dear cousin. It is the noble pride of a
 "Plantagenet. I respect and honour it. For-
 "give my proposal; I will never urge it again."

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"I will

"I will prevail on my friend to give over
his suit. I am glad I have not named him.
"I will take my leave; but say first, that you
forgive me."

"Her countenance relaxed; she smiled
bewitchingly. I do forgive you, sir, upon
condition you never repeat the proposal."

"For the same person, I never will; I
swear upon this fair hand."

"He kissed her hand; she looked encouragingly kind. He ventured to press her lips
with his. "And may I visit you again?"

"Not upon this account, my lord; but
as a relation."

"As a relation then, as a friend—as—"

"I shall be honoured to receive your
highness."

"Adieu, my fair cousin; be assured I
will see you again."

"He retired, and his train attended him:
they rode away."

"He called sir Henry Neville to him, and
by a sign, bade his attendants keep behind;
He repeated every word that had passed be-
tween himself and the countess, and advised
him to give up all thoughts of her."

"I will do so upon my honour," said sir
Henry.

Henry. "It was too presumptuous in me,
"to aspire to a lady of so high quality: but
"I resign my pretensions to one so much
"more worthy of her."

"Whom do you mean, sir Henry!"

"Even to your highness; no other man
"is worthy of her: and she has told you so,
"to my thinking."

"Do you think so, sir Henry?—Can it
"be possible?"

"She has told you, none but a Prince of
"the same royal blood must presume to ap-
"proach her. She pointed to yourself
"plainly."

"And could you, Neville, wish me to
"succeed with her?"

"I do, my lord, sincerely.—It will be my
"pride and glory to have contributed in the
"least degree to it; and had I hopes of her
"favour, I would resign them with pleasure,
"in order to exalt her to that height of ho-
"nour and happiness. That lover who does
"not prefer the happiness of his adored lady
"to his own, does not deserve the name."

"Generous, noble Neville, you are a true
"knight: I love and honour you, and will be
"your friend while I live. The countess is

“indeed worthy of my hand. She is charming beyond expression. I will confess that I feel her perfections. The King wishes me to marry. I will propose it, and ask his consent.”

“I am certain he will not refuse it. I am glad that your highness did not mention my name. I hope she never will know it.”

“From me she never shall. Here let this matter rest. Let us beckon our companions, and hasten to London.”

“The Prince gave a signal to the attendants, and they proceeded homewards with speed.”

“Thus unexpectedly, and undefigningly, was the Prince’s noble heart conquered; it was taken by surprise, and surrendered without resistance.”

He lost no time in declaring his wishes to the King. He related all the circumstances of his late visit, and in conclusion asked his consent.

“The King embraced and congratulated him; he gave his full consent, and wished him to conclude his marriage as soon as possible.”

“Within ten days after his first visit, the Prince

Prince paid his second to the fair lady of Kent; in which he offered his heart and hand to her.

“ She received them with that mingled dignity and graciousness, that every hour increased his impatience to conclude the affair, and he besought her not to delay his happiness. He staid three days with her, and left her reluctantly, thought he went to prepare for his marriage.

“ The King declared this marriage to all the royal family, and to all that approached him, and expressed the greatest satisfaction.

“ In a few weeks after, this marriage was celebrated at the royal palace with every mark of joy and festivity. All the royal family, and the chief nobility attended, and every thing was contrived to do honour to the Prince and Princess.

“ They were both great grand-children to King Edward the First. He was just turned of thirty years of age, and she one year older.

“ To do honour to the marriage, the King presented to the Prince his charter, by which he created him sovereign Prince of Aquitaine, and lord of all his dominions in

France. At the same time, he created his second son, Lionel, duke of Clarence, and his third, John of Ghent, duke of Lancaster. This honour came to him in right of his wife, the heiress of the house of Lancaster; but the King confirmed it by the patent. Henry, his eldest son, was created earl of Derby, and Prince Edmund, the king's fourth son, earl of Cambridge.

"The King of Cyprus, Peter de Lusignan, visited all the courts of Europe, to engage the Christian Princes in a croisade against the Turks, who now began to be formidable in Asia. The pretext was to recover the holy land of Palestine out of the hands of the Infidels.

"He had succeeded in some places, and expected to do the same in England; but King Edward was too wise a Prince, to engage himself, or his people, in so romantic and expensive an undertaking. He gave Lusignan an handsome reception: he assisted him with a sum of money, and allowed him to raise a company of volunteers in England.

"The execution of the treaty of Bretigny was still retarded on various accounts, so that King John's sons, the dukes of Anjou and Berry,

Berry, together with his brother, the duke of Orleans, were still hostages in England, and were tired of their residence here.

"They told the King, "That if they were permitted to go over to Calais, they might be of service in removing the difficulties."

"They were accordingly sent to Calais, and allowed to ride about the country. The duke of Anjou broke his parole, and escaped to the dominions of his father, who chid him severely for his dishonourable behaviour.—To make atonement, King John took a resolution to go himself to England, and put an end to the obstructions to the execution of the treaty. His ministers endeavoured to divert him from this resolution; but he made this remarkable answer: "If faith and honour were banished out of the rest of the world, it ought to be found in the words of Princes."

"King John arrived in England during the Christmas holidays: the Kings of Cyprus and Scotland were there at the same time; so that the court shone with uncommon splendour and magnificence.

"The King ordered jousts and tournaments, which held five days: the King and Queen, and the chief nobility, were present, and

and their noble guests of Scotland, France, Spain, Cyprus, and Armenia. The King's sons distinguished themselves in all manly and graceful exercises.

"The Prince of Wales was making preparations for removing his family to Bourdeaux, where he proposed to keep his court, as a Sovereign Prince. Since his marriage, he had resided at his manor of Birkhamstead, where the King and Queen, and the royal family, visited him frequently. They were there altogether several days, to take leave of him and his Princess; and the King gave him his instructions with regard to his conduct towards his new subjects and allies, in France and other countries.

"Froisard, the historian, was in England at that time, and attended the Prince's court. He admired the Prince's character, and was desirous to know every particular concerning him. He afterwards declared, "That an ancient knight, called sir Bartholomew Bruell, shewed him a book, in which were several prophecies concerning the royal family; particularly one, that none of the King's sons should ever succeed him; and that

“that the crown should revert to a distant branch of the royal family.”

“The Prince of Wales went on board his fleet the beginning of February, with a great princely retinue; in four days after, he arrived at Rochelle, where he was received with every demonstration of joy.”

“Lord John Chandos had been the King’s lieutenant in Aquitaine for the past year. He set forth from Niort, with a great company of lords, knights, and gentlemen, to meet the Prince, and give him a welcome to his new government. The Prince and Princess received him with the greatest respect and favour, and many congratulations passed between the knights of England, and those of Gascony.

“On the fifth day after, the Prince and lord Chandos, with their retinue, which was very great, went from Rochelle to the city of Poitiers, where they were received with great pomp and ceremony.

“They were met by the nobility of Poitou and Saintonge, and they paid him their homage and fealty, and became his subjects.

“From Poitiers, they passed on to Bourdeaux, where they took up their residence. There the Prince kept his court with as much splendour

dour and dignity, as if he had been King of France.

“Thither came the great lords of Guienne, and all the provinces. The earls of Foix and Armagnac came, though reluctantly ; being related to the King of France. The Prince received them with the utmost graciousness. He composed their differences, and conciliated their affection and respect to himself.

“He made the lord Chandos, constable of Guienne, and the lord Guischart de l'Angle, his marshal ; he filled all the offices with men eminent for virtue and ability, and made no distinction between the English and Gascon nobility.

“The Prince had invited sir Roger Morley to settle with him at Bourdeaux : he proposed it to his father lord Morley, who refused his consent to it ; he required also that he should recal his eldest son ; saying, “ he chose that his children should be Englishmen and not Frenchmen ; and that they should be under his eye, and be the support of his old age.”

“The Prince promised to send home the eldest son, under the care of a discreet person, and sir Roger gave up his second son to the Prince's disposal.

“As

"As soon as the bustle of removing was over, and the Prince was settled in his new government, he sent orders to Mr. Atwood, and Mr. Palmer, to bring their pupils to Bourdeaux.

"We were then at Lisle, and had been once through the low countries. In the mean time, he was preparing the Princess to receive us graciously.

"One day, when he was playing with her sons, he said to her, "I will be a father to all your children, madam, and I hope you will not refuse to be a mother to mine."

"No, certainly, my lord, they cannot fail to be very dear to me; they will be doubly so, for your sake and my own, beside that of the public."

"Ah, madam, that cannot be doubted; but I mean my children that are already born to me."

"Your children? my lord; you surprise me."

"It will subside in time, I hope."

"I could not have believed it from any one but yourself."

"You will believe it now from my own lips.

"I have two children by an amiable French
 "lady. She was my captive first, and after-
 "wards I became her's. Our love was mutual.
 "I should never have married while she lived.
 "She was very dear to me; and when I was
 "deprived of her, that love devolved to her
 "children. I owe them the duties of a father,
 "and will fulfil them. My affection to them
 "can never interfere with that I owe to you
 "and your's. They will never be in the way
 "of your children; my daughter is under the
 "care of sir Roger Morley's lady, who is her
 "aunt. My son is travelling under the care
 "of his tutor and governor. He will shortly
 "be here with the young Morleys his cousins;
 "they come to kiss your hands, and pay their
 "duty to us both. I make it my request, my
 "dear lady, that you will receive them gra-
 "ciously."
 "Certainly, my lord; any friends of your's:
 "but it seems to me that you speak of these
 "children as if they were legitimate."
 "Not so, madam; all my friends know
 "they are not. My father has deigned to
 "receive and embrace my son; I acknowledge
 "him as such, and will never do otherwise.
 "I hope

"I hope you will one day know and favour him. If I love your children for your sake, you should love my son for mine."

"You are very serious, my lord."

"I am earnest, madam."

"You may command me always, my lord."

"I only desire you to be courteous, madam:

"I hope that will not cost you too much."

"I will do whatever your highness requires

"of me, and all that are dear to you shall be

"so to me."

"I thank you, my dearest love."

"The Prince embraced her, and so ended the conversation.

"This was not known to me, till a long time afterwards; when a lady of her court, who was in the next room, and heard it all, reported it to me. It shews, that from the moment that she heard of me, she was jealous of my father's regard for me, and resolved to set her face against me.

"Soon after, we arrived at Bourdeaux. We were ordered to rest one night, and to appear at court the next day. The Prince saw his people every day, though sometimes with more ceremony than others.

"We were expected, and the gentlemen in waiting

waiting admitted us immediately. I kneeled to my father, and kissed his hand; he raised and embraced me, and I saw the tear of affection in his eye: mine were filled in a moment; I felt strongly the sense of filial affection checked by veneration: he saw my emotion, and embraced me a second time; at length he spoke. "My son, pay your duty here." He took the hand of the Princess, and extended it towards me. I kneeled and kissed her hand. She looked at me proudly and scornfully, but did not withdraw her hand. I felt her disdain; it checked my intended speech, for I had meditated something as a compliment, but was too much awed to utter it. The Prince embraced my cousins, and they also kissed the Princess's hand.

"He then called the young Hollands; he presented me to them. He said, "you must look on this youth as your brother, his name is Roger de Clarendon; he is my son; and the more you love each other, the more I will love you all. This is my son's kinsman, Roger Morley; this is Henry Morley. You must love them, and they you, for my sake."

"He then spoke to Atwood and Palmer; he

he thanked them for their care and attention to us, and called them his good servants.

“ I was not sorry when this visit of ceremony was over, and we retired to an house appointed for us. My cousins took notice of the great lady's pride and stateliness towards us, but they adored the Prince for his graciousness.

“ When the Princess retired, she told her ladies that the Prince had honoured me too much, in allowing me to call her sons my brothers; for they were legitimate and I a bastard.

“ These youths soon took their cue from their mother, and behaved with so much pride and reserve, that I could take no pleasure in their company, nor cared how seldom I saw them.

“ The Prince resolved to send home Roger Morley, in the care of Mr. Atwood. Henry and I were happy in each other's friendship, but Roger was jealous of the notice we received. I loved Roger as much as he would let me, but he did not return it. He seemed glad to leave us, but we wept at parting with him.

“ I was now in my father's court, encouraged by him, and respected by his friends; but my honour had so many abatements, that I wished myself any where else. I frequently

was

was affronted by unknown people, hired for that purpose.

“ Sometimes one would whisper in my ear, “ Bastards should not rank with legitimate gentlemen.” Another time, “ Be not too proud of your bastardy.” Another, “ Your pride will shortly have a fall,” and many such things were spoken in this way.

“ The young Hollands more publicly shewed signs of insolence and contempt. The Prince saw it more than once : he reproved them, and encouraged me.

“ John Holland once pushed me down the room, and told me “ that was my place.”

“ I told him, “ wherever my father should seat me, that was my place and I would maintain it to him or any man.”

“ To flatter the Princess, her youngest son was called the lord John Holland ; but he was no more at that time than an esquire, having not yet received the honour of knighthood.

“ He affronted me upon all occasions ; and I could easily perceive that it gratified his mother. I bore it with some impatience, and at length my friend and tutor Gilbert Palmer told the Prince of the insults I daily received.

“ The Prince spoke to me upon the subject ;

he commended my forbearance, bade me have patience, and he would shortly send me out of their way, and put me into the road to honour and preferment.

The Kings of France and England had endeavoured to compromise the disputes between Charles de Blois and John de Montfort, the competitors for the Duchy of Bretagne; but without effect.

“ The truce being expired, they took the field, and resolved to come to a decisive battle.

“ Each of the competitors engaged in their service the most eminent knights and warriors of the time. On the part of Charles de Blois, was the famous sir Bertrand du Guesclin; the counts of Auxerre and Joigny; and many other barons and knights of France.

“ John de Montfort engaged the lord Chandos, constable of Guienne, who brought a body of English archers, and a good number of brave knights, who came as volunteers from England. Montfort had married the lady Mary, third daughter of the King of England; he was always in strict alliance with him, and was beloved and respected by the

the English, for his valour and princely qualities.

“ The Prince sent me in the party commanded by lord Chandos, to whom he introduced me and recommended me to his notice. Henry Morley was more backward in growth and strength; it was thought proper that he should stay another year. Mr. Palmer declined staying with Henry at Bourdeaux, and resolved to share my fate. We joined Montfort's army, which was preparing for action.

“ The Count de Blois drew up his army in battle array; he marched towards Auray and faced his enemy, who was posted on a plain behind the castle. Du Guesclin commanded the right wing; Auxerre and Joigny were on the left; the centre was commanded by the count de Blois.

“ Montfort gave lord Chandos the disposition of his army. He posted sir Robert Knolles opposite to du Guesclin; sir Oliver de Clifton opposed the counts of Auxerre and Joigny; himself and the count de Montfort commanded the main body; and sir Hugh Calverly directed the corps de reserve.

“ The

“ The two armies engaged at the same minute. Charles de Blois attacked the main body of our's with such impetuosity, that it gave way, and Montfort's standard was beaten down.

“ That brave and expert officer, sir Hugh Calverly, advanced from the rear instantly, and kept Blois in play, until the centre body rallied, and returned to their former station; he then retired to his former post, as was concerted between him and the lord Chandos.

“ The count of Auxerre was wounded and taken prisoner; his wing gave way. Oliver de Clifton took the advantage; he pressed them vigorously, and soon defeated the left wing, and put them to the rout. Sir Hugh Calverly, observing the main body opened by the flight of this wing, advanced directly, and attacked them in the flank with great force and effect; they were soon after broken and dispersed. The count de Blois was run through the mouth, and killed upon the spot.

“ Du Guesclin still kept his ground, and fought with his usual prowess; till, being much wounded, and environed on all sides,
he

he was obliged to yield himself prisoner to lord Chandos.

“ Thus was gained a complete victory, which extinguished this long and famous competition, and obtained the dukedom of Bretagne for John de Montfort.

“ During the battle, I made it my aim to keep lord Chandos in my eye, and to follow his footsteps every where. Mr. Palmer kept close to my side, and sometimes checked my ardour.

“ John Burnet, a servant of the Prince, kept near me; he encouraged me to go forward, saying, “ Bravely done! That is the way, my boy! Now you have behaved like the Black Prince’s son.—Go on, my dear boy!—St. George for the Prince of Wales! —St. George for the Prince of Aquitaine!—Glory for us; honour for the Montfort; Bretagne for the Montfort, “ &c. &c.”

“ I understood afterwards, that the Prince charged this man with the care of my person, and bade him bring me back with honour, or not at all.—He wished me to signalize myself, and to put to silence the malice of my enemies.

“ After

“ After the battle was over, I went to the tent of lord Chandos, attended by Mr. Palmer and Mr. Burnet ; the latter presented me to him. “ My lord, this is the Prince of Wales’s son ; he has proved himself so “ by his valour.”

“ Lord Chandos was engaged in giving orders ; however he honoured me with his notice.

“ The next day after, he carried me to the duke of Bretagne, who conferred on me the honour of knighthood ; he made me known to all his chief officers, and spoke well of me.

“ The next day after the battle, the castle of Auray surrendered, and soon after Vannes submitted to the duke of Bretagne. The greater part of the nobility of Bretagne, finding the claim of Blois desperate, came over, and paid homage to Montfort.

“ During this campaign, I made acquaintance with the chief officers, and, among the rest, sir Hugh de Calverly. I little thought at that time, that I should one day have the honour to be his son-in-law ; but I thought myself honoured to be noticed by so brave and worthy a gentleman.

“ Was

“ Was not King John of France dead before the battle that decided the fate of Bretagne ?” said sir John Calverly.

“ He was, sir John ; and I ought to have mentioned it.”

“ He died in London, to the great concern of King Edward. He shewed every kind of honour to his memory. His bowels were interred in the cathedral of St. Paul ; his body was sent home to France, to be buried with his ancestors : the King and royal family attending it to the ship, with great solemnity and funeral honours.

“ He was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles the Fifth. King John was buried on the fifth of May, and on the nineteenth, King Charles was crowned at Rheims, where a number of great persons were present.

“ Charles was surrounded by bad neighbours ; and, though not in so desperate a state as when he assumed the regency, it required the utmost skill and prudence to guide the helm right, and to steer clear of the rocks and quicksands around him.

The King of Navarre and his brothers gave him

him continual disturbances ; the great lords strove to make themselves independent.

“ Charles de Blois was defeated, and his pretensions at an end ; John de Montfort, now duke of Bretagne, was in strict alliance with the English.

“ The widow of Charles de Blois, whose sons were still prisoners in England, overwhelmed with grief for the death of her husband, and her sons’ loss of their inheritance, had recourse to the King of France for assistance.

“ Charles feared that he should lose the sovereignty of Bretagne, by standing out against Montfort. He therefore sent commissioners with proposals, that he should make an honourable provision for the widow of Charles de Blois ; and, in that case, he should quietly enjoy the duchy of Bretagne, and hold it by homage of the crown of France.

“ Montfort, with the consent of the King of England, accepted the proposals, and the peace was signed at Guorande.

“ Montfort conditioned also, that the lady Jane, widow of Charles de Blois, should enjoy

joy the county of Penthievre, with a revenue of twenty thousand crowns per annum ; and beside this, he conditioned, that in case he should die without issue, the duchy should descend to John, eldest son of Charles de Blois, and to his brother in like manner ; and he promised his good offices with the King of England for the release of these two young men, who had long been prisoners in England.

“ This treaty being executed, all the places remaining were delivered up to Montfort ; the nobles, prelates, and knights, came to him, and paid their homage with respect and joy ; and himself paid his homage to the King of France.

“ Soon after, his lady came over from England, and was received with great joy and festivity ; they were re-married at the city of Nantes, where he kept his court, and the duke remained in quiet possession of Bretagne.

“ The English lords and gentlemen attended the duke to Nantes. I staid not long there ; having received orders from my father to return to Bourdeaux.

“ He received me with his usual affection and kindness ; and when I kneeled to him, he touched

touched my shoulder with his sword, saying,
 “ Thus I confirm the honour of knighthood,
 “ conferred on thee by the duke of Bretagne.
 “ I am well pleased with your behaviour, sir
 “ Roger, and I receive it as an earnest of
 “ your future character in life.”

“ He presented me to all the lords of his
 court. He said to the Hollands, “ Remem-
 “ ber, that having received the honour of
 “ knighthood, my son is not bound to receive
 “ affronts without resenting them; and re-
 “ member also, that I shall resent every injury
 “ done to him. He shall forgive what is past,
 “ but look well to your behaviour in future.”

“ I offered my hand to them both, and
 they returned my courtesies.

“ The lord Thomas was of a gentle and
 courteous disposition; he would have been
 upon friendly terms with me, but his brother
 would not let him.

“ John had taken up an idea, that he should
 have been knighted as soon as I at least,
 though still a boy; and finding he was not,
 became more than ever my enemy.

“ By the mediation of John de Greilly, the
 Captal de Buche, an accommodation was ef-

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fected

tested between the Kings of France and Navarre, and the prisoners on both sides were set at liberty, with the Captal, who attended the Prince at Bourdeaux.

"By the Prince's permission, my cousin Henry Morley and I spent the following winter in England; sir Roger Morley invited us to visit him and his lady. Mr. Palmer went with us, and two servants to give us personal attendance.

"My aunt Morley gave us an affectionate reception: she made no difference between me and her son Henry, but Roger took the lead from us both.

"Sir Roger was displeased that Henry was not allowed to make the campaign with me; he grudged me the honours I had received, and thought his sons had an equal right to them. He wished that Roger had been present at the battle of Auray; then he also would have been knighted, and have been known in the world.

The Prince wrote letters to the King; I was mentioned in them. I had an order to go to court. This also created jealousy: Palmer advised me not to take notice of any thing of this kind, but pass it over in silence.

"Palmer

“ Palmer went with me to court: I was graciously received.

“ The King introduced me to the royal family. He remarked, that I resembled my father, and he hoped I should resemble him in his knightly qualities. He spoke of my behaviour at the battle of Auray; he made the Princes notice me; and finally, he gave me a sum of money for my expences.

“ I resided in London two months; during which, I spent my time very agreeably, and by my behaviour endeavoured to gain and deserve the friendship of the most eminent men about the court.

“ The King once sent for me in private; he inquired how I intended to employ my time.

“ I answered, “ that I was on a visit to sir Roger and lady Morley; but that I meant “ to return to Bourdeaux in the spring, and to “ wait on the commands of his highness the “ Prince.”

“ The King was satisfied: he advised me to get into employment; that youth was the season for improvement; and it was sinful to waste it idly and unprofitably.

“ I thanked him for taking the trouble to advise me, and promised to write his counsels in my heart, and to observe them faithfully.

“ He embraced me, and bade me return to my friends ; but to let him know when I should leave England.

“ Mr. Palmer persuaded me to go with him to Clarendon, to revive in my mind the place of my birth, and to visit the tomb of my departed mother, to which he paid a superstitious reverence.

“ I went with him ; and though it was in the dreary season, I admired the beauties of that charming place. Palmer visited his hermitage, and renewed his wishes to inhabit it.

“ I went with him to Winchester ; his aunt was dead, and his sister married to an honest gentleman, called John Seagrave.

“ They paid me as much respect, as if I had been really a Prince, and made a shew of me to all their friends ; and this good man became one of my most faithful friends and servants : his son is now in my service.

“ I returned to London in April : I thought I perceived an increasing coldness in sir Roger and lady Morley. My sister was grown a beau-

beautiful and amiable child ; I found a reluctance to leave her.

“ Lady Morley had now five children ; three sons and two daughters : she seemed loath to let Henry return with me. I left it to his option, and he preferred my company to their’s.

“ I advised the King of my departure ; he took a gracious leave of me : he gave me another present in money, and entrusted me with letters to the Prince, to the lord Chandos, and some other noblemen in France.

“ At my return to Bourdeaux, I found the court and the city almost mad with joy ; guns firing, bells ringing, processions, thanksgiving in all the churches, every mark of joy and festivity. They told me, it was for the birth of a son and heir to the Prince of Wales and Aquitaine.

“ I hastened to court to congratulate the Prince ; he embraced and welcomed me ; he seemed overjoyed at this event.

“ He sent a messenger to England directly, with letters to the King and Queen, and to his brothers and sisters, with these glad tidings.

“The Hollands were elevated on this occasion ; they thought it would rain down honours and riches upon them, and already anticipated the reign of their brother, and their influence over him. They looked with increased disdain and ill will upon me.

“Encouraged by so gracious a reception, I opened my heart to the Prince ; I expressed my concern for the dislike which I found the Princess and her sons had taken to me ; that they had shewn me it was invincible ; that it made my residence at Bourdeaux very disagreeable and mortifying. I therefore implored his permission to travel through Europe, or perhaps further, to see countries, men and manners. That the King had deigned to advise me to employ my youth in improving myself in all kinds of knowledge ; and I was desirous to do so. That if, at any time, he should be engaged in war, or could employ me any way for his service, one word of notice should recal me from the farthest part of the world, to devote my life and all its powers to him, as it was my duty to do ; and I hoped he would give me his royal word and promise to do so.

“The

“ The Prince embraced me. He approved my motives for travelling, and wished me to pursue it with discretion ; but not to go at present too far out of reach.

“ It is my intention,” said he, “ to visit England in the course of this summer ; I tell you this in confidence, for I shall not let it be known here till I am gone. I would have you go with me, and I shall leave the Hollands here. It is my intention to purchase an estate for you in England, that you may not be left destitute, in case I should be taken away from you.”

“ At these words, I threw myself at his feet, I embraced his knees ; and sighed out my gratitude in sounds inarticulate.

“ He raised me, and bade me be composed ; that it was his duty as well as inclination to provide for me.

“ Depend upon me,” said he, “ and regard not the behaviour of the Hollands ; they are young and ignorant ; they suppose you to be their rival in my favour. They will one day know me better, and you also. Bear with them, and you will oblige me ; their mother is my wife, and the mother
“ ther

“ther of the heir of England and Guienne.
 “I am your father and your friend ; I can
 “provide for you and them also. I would have
 “you be in London by the twentieth of Au-
 “gust ; in the mean time pursue your travels
 “in France and Flanders. Palmer is your
 “companion, and take one servant to attend
 “you both. I will give you money for your
 “expences. Let this be your adieu ; God
 “bless and direct you in his holy way.”

“I bent my knee to him again ; he raised
 and embraced me, and we separated.

“The next morning, his treasurer paid me
 five hundred crowns. Palmer came to me,
 and told me he was ready to attend me ; and
 the third day, we set out upon our travels.

“France was at that time infested with a
 company of freebooters, adventurers of all
 kinds, ready to assist any party for hire ; and
 when not employed, living upon the publick.

“They had served the King of Navarre and
 the competitors for Bretagne, and now were
 living by a land piracy.

“Charles, King of France, sent to the
 King of England an account of these banditti ;
 he told him that many of them were English
 and

and Gascons, and desired him to recal them to their own homes.

“ King Edward did so ; but they would not return.

“ He offered to reduce them to obedience by an army. King Charles was frightened at the idea, and rejected his offer.

“ King Edward was offended, as it implied doubts of his honour. He said, “ if they destroyed his country, and dethroned him, “ he would give himself no farther trouble “ about them.”

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